

FBIS

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CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

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INTERNATIONAL AFFIARS

Gulf Council Interested in Formal Link With ASEAN A 1
ASEAN Foreign Ministers To Meet on Kampuchea A 1
[Bangkok NATION REVIEW 2 Apr]

JAPAN

Komoto Discusses Probable Topics for Bush Talks C 1
JCP, CPSU Agree on Miyamoto-Chernenko Meeting C 1
DPRK 'Appears Ready To Extend' Fishing Accord C 1
JSP Dietman on Visit C 2
Nuclear Talks With PRC Likely To Resume in June C 2
Relatives To Visit Northeast China Graves in June C 3
Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to Pakistan [cross-reference] C 4
Record Current Account Surplus in Fiscal 1983 C 4
Ministry Lifts Curbs on Yen-Denominated Loans C 4

NORTH KOREA

KULLOJA Discusses Triparite Talks Proposal [No 4, Apr 84] D 1
Soviet Figure Hits U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Alliance D 5
VRPR Calls for Joint, Combined Student Struggle D 6
Kwangju Leaflets Call for Overthrow of Chon [VRPR] D 8
Soviet Paper Denounces Chon Tu-hwan's 'Suppression' D 8
Antidemonstration Protest in South 'Fabrication' D 9
[NODONG SINMUN 1 May]
Meeting on Rescuing Imprisoned Japanese-Korean D 9
PRC Newspaper Delegation Arrives for Visit D 10
Friendship Culture Group Departs on PRC Trip D 10
Benin Government Functionaries Conclude Visit D 10
Meets With Kim Il-song D 10
Departs 1 May D 10
Labor Day Celebrated by Workers, Press D 11
Workers Soiree D 11
May Day Festival D 11
NODONG SINMUN Editorial [1 May] D 11
Kim Chong-il Gives Guidance at Pyongyang Stores D 14
Coal Production Assignments Overfulfilled D 14
Advances in Wharf Construction for Coal Noted D 15
New 32,000-Seat Stadium Built in Haeju D 15

SOUTH KOREA

Shultz Briefs Leaders on Reagan PRC Visit	E 1
Shultz-Yi Talks	E 1
Meets With Chon Tu-hwan	E 1
Cancels Arrival Statement [CHOSON ILBO 2 May]	E 2
Editorial Analyzes Reagan's China Trip	E 2
[KOREA HERALD 2 May]	
Foreign Ministry Examines Kim Il-song USSR Trip	E 3
[CHUNGANG ILBO 30 Apr]	
Sports Exchange With PRC in Diving Planned	E 4
President Chon Calls for Respect for Law	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 2 May]	
DJP Seeks Strict Punitive Rules of Election Law	E 5
[KOREA TIMES 2 May]	
Three Independent Lawmakers Join KNP	E 5
[KOREA HERALD 2 May]	

KAMPUCHEA

Reportage on International Labor Day Meeting	H 1
Meeting Opens	H 1
Chan Si's Opening Speech	H 1
Hen Samrin Receives Chernenko May Day Greetings	H 2
Defense Minister Congratulates Ustinov	H 2
Statistical Cooperation Program Signed With SRV	H 3
SPK Reports Thai Violations for 20-28 Apr	H 3
10-17 April Clashes With 'Bandits' Reported	H 3
VODK Reports Khieu Samphan's Activities in Niger	H 4
AFP Reports KPNLF's Efforts To Secure IDB Funds	H 5

LAOS

LPDR Trade Union Chief Addresses May Day Rally	I 1
Aid Agency, Swedish Ministry Kept Attack Secret	I 1
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 26 Apr]	
SRV Education Group Arrives; Sees Phitsamai	I 2
LPDR Trade Union, USSR Embassy Open Photo Exhibit	I 2
Group Meets Sombatdouang	I 3
Greetings Sent to Karmal on DRA Sixth Anniversary	I 3

THAILAND

SRV Envoy Rejects Protest; Shelling Continues	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 2 May]	
Prem's Tour Brings Increased Antinarcotics Aid	J 1
[NATION REVIEW 2 May]	
Athit on Parliament Session, Border Situation	J 2
[NATION REVIEW 2 May]	
Athit Schedules PRC Visit, Meeting With Zhao	J 4
[NATION REVIEW 2 May]	
Visiting UK Official Discusses Torpedo Offer	J 4
[NATION REVIEW 28 Apr]	
Sitthi To Lobby for Khmer Resistance in Africa	J 5

Government Forces Capture 'Communist Stronghold'	J 5
[NATION REVIEW 1 May]	
Air Bombardment Begins Against CPM Guerrillas	J 6
[BANGKOK WORLD 1 May]	
Briefs: January-April Rice Export; Rice Export to Laos;	J 6
1983 Major Export Earners; Canadian Aid for	
Refugees	

VIETNAM

End of April Shelling in Lang Son by PRC Reported	K 1
People Urged To Smash Provocative PRC Schemes	K 1
Commentary Scores PRC Attacks, Sino-U.S. Talks	K 3
Paper Denounces U.S., PRC Designs of Reagan Visit	K 4
[NHAN DAN 30 Apr]	
NHAN DAN Commentary Cited on Reagan in PRC [30 Apr]	K 4
Hanoi on Conclusion of Reagan's PRC Visit	K 5
Le Duan, Others Attend May Day Celebration	K 6
Le Duan Addresses Ho Chi Minh Communist Youths	K 7
Hoang Phuong Recalls Past Military Strategies	K 9
NHAN DAN Marks 'Liberation' of South Vietnam [29 Apr]	K 12
Nguyen Duc Tam Speaks at Party School Meeting	K 13
Van Tien Dung Addresses Cam Ranh Naval Units	K 14
Writers, Artists Union Outline National Goals	K 15
Forms Central Committee	K 16
Briefs: Dong Thap Paddy Delivery	K 16

INDONESIA

Solar, Nuclear Energy Accord With Japan Attained	N 1
Thai Supreme Commander Athit Calls on Suharto	N 1
Egyptian Envoy Proposes Meeting on Gulf War	N 1
Confers With Mokhtar	N 1
Meets Suharto	N 2
Mokhtar Reports to Suharto on PRK Activities	N 2
Briefs: Japanese Grant	N 2

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

New King Sworn in at National Palace Ceremony	O 1
Unopposed Mahathir Retains Party Presidency	O 1

SINGAPORE

Lee Kuan Yew: Phase Out Foreign Workers by 1992	O 1
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PHILIPPINES

Marcos Overrules Advice on Foreign Press	P 1
Marcos Asks for 'Reason' in Discussing Issues	P 1
UNIDO Rallies Workers to Active Militance	P 1
Workers Demonstrate on May Day for Wage Hikes	P 2
Marcos Grants 10 Percent Wage Increase to Workers	P 2
Workers Organizations Hail New Wage Increase	P 2

GULF COUNCIL INTERESTED IN FORMAL LINK WITH ASEAN

BK301425 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The Gulf Cooperation Council is interested in setting up a formal link with ASEAN. The visiting Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Yusuf Al-Alawi, said the council secretary general Mr 'Abdallah Bisharah, will visit ASEAN countries this year or early next year for the purpose. Mr Al-Alawi was speaking to reporters after a discussion with his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. Mr Yusuf said Mr Bisharah could not come earlier because of commitments in the Gulf area.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET ON KAMPUCHEA

BK020238 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 May 84 p 2

[Text] A special meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers will be held on May 8 in Jakarta to discuss the latest developments on Kampuchea, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told THE NATION last night. He said the new date was agreed upon during a long-distance telephone conversation with his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on Monday. The agreement represents a new twist since it came just one day after Sitthi told reporters that the planned meeting had been called off. An informed source told THE NATION that the Indonesian Embassy here informed the Foreign Ministry of the "indefinite postponement" during Sitthi's tour of North America and Europe. Sitthi said: "Mokhtar will brief us on his recent talks with Soviet leaders during his visit to Moscow. I'll brief the meeting on my recent visits to Australia and New Zealand, and to France and the other countries covered by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon." He said he understood that President Ronald Reagan, in his talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing earlier this week, also confirmed China's support for ASEAN on the Kampuchean issue.

A senior American official accompanying Reagan, Paul Wolfowitz, Assistant Secretary of State will fly to Bangkok on May 7 to brief Minister Sitthi on Reagan's talks with the Chinese leaders. "One day after the American official briefs me on the Reagan talks in Beijing, I'll leave for Jakarta to join the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting," Sitthi said. He added that he was impressed with assurances of support from France, Australia and other North American as well as European countries he had recently visited. Sitthi had earlier said that he could not attend the special ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta due to his tight schedule. But he discussed the matter with Mokhtar, whose country is host of the standing committee, on the phone Monday. "We agreed that May 8 would suit everybody," Sitthi said. He said then that he would ring up Mokhtar on Monday to inquire about the results of his talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

Speculation has been rife for a while that the special meeting might consider "new initiatives" to encourage Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, but ASEAN sources said that such a move could send a wrong signal to other countries that ASEAN had softened its stand on Kampuchea as a result of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's tour of Indonesia and Australia, and because of the flare-up of fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border. AP earlier yesterday also quoted highly authoritative sources in Jakarta as saying that the planned meeting was cancelled mainly because of Vietnam's inconsistent attitude towards its five-year occupation of Kampuchea, and the downing of a Thai aircraft by Vietnamese guns last month. Foreign Minister Mokhtar did not see any progress in efforts to reach a settlement on the Kampuchean conflict, the sources at the Indonesia Foreign Office said. "The situation has deteriorated," said the sources, without elaboration. Indonesia called the meeting in its capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee. ASEAN groups together Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei.

KOMOTO DISCUSSES PROBABLE TOPICS FOR BUSH TALKS

OW020605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0556 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO -- Economic Planning Agency Director Toshio Komoto Wednesday said U.S. Vice President George Bush is expected to have joint talks with Japanese economic ministers to discuss Japan's latest package of market-opening measures when he arrives here May 8.

Komoto told reporters that the Japanese side wants to put an end to the problems of trade friction between the two countries once and for all through these talks with Bush. He said the talks, formal agenda for which will be worked out after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone returns home from his trips to India and Pakistan, will also include an exchange of opinions on the proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Komoto added Japan and U.S. financial officials will work out a final report on internationalization of the yen later in the month to meet criticism against lack of concrete measures to bolster the yen's value in the latest package.

JCP, CPSU AGREE ON MIYAMOTO-CHERNENKO MEETING

OW011011 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0700 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] JCP Chairman Miyamoto and CPSU General Secretary Chernenko, the two top leaders of the two parties, may possibly meet next month at the earliest to discuss the abolition of nuclear weapons.

According to a JCP announcement today, at their delegations' recent preliminary meeting in Tokyo, the JCP and the CPSU agreed to hold a summit meeting of their two top leaders shortly on the subjects of checking nuclear war and realizing a total ban on nuclear arms. The announcement also revealed that a second preliminary meeting would be held late this month in Moscow to prepare for the summit talks. At the second preliminary meeting, the two parties will formally decide on the time and place of the summit talks.

Announcing this at a press conference today, JCP International Department Director Tachiki said that the meeting of the two parties would be held between Chairman Miyamoto and General Secretary Chernenko next month at the earliest. He added that at the recent preliminary meeting, the delegations of the two parties did not discuss the northern territorial issue and the Afghan question -- two important problems pending between the two parties. He said that the two parties still had different opinions regarding the assessment of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the Soviet deployment of SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear arms in the Far East. However, he added: In view of the urgency of the nuclear disarmament task, the summit meeting would limit its subject of discussion to the abolition of nuclear arms.

When realized, the planned summit meeting would be the first between the JCP and the CPSU in 5 years. Chairman Miyamoto and the late General Secretary Brezhnev held summit talks in 1979. The planned meeting between the two leaders draws attention as a move to improve relations between the two parties which have been cool over the Afghan question, and so forth.

DPRK 'APPEARS READY TO EXTEND' FISHING ACCORD

OW011239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 1 KYODO -- North Korea appears ready to extend its fishery agreement with Japan, in a state of suspension over the past two years, if relations between Pyongyang and Tokyo improve, members of the Japan Socialist Party said here Tuesday en route home from a trip to the communist country.

JSP delegation leader Hideyoshi Hirose quoted North Korean officials as saying the present situation on the Korean peninsula is critical and that the Tokyo government is responsible for current strained ties between Japan and North Korea. Hirose added, however, that North Korean officials said they are ready to renew a private North Korea-Japan fishery agreement, allowing Japanese fishermen to operate within North Korea's economic zone in the Sea of Japan, if the Japanese Government takes steps to improve ties with Pyongyang.

The agreement, first concluded in 1977 and renewed every two years ever thereafter, expired in June 1982 after the Japanese Government refused permission for a North Korean official, regarded as anti-Japanese, to enter Japan for renewal negotiations. Before that, the Japanese fishing catch in North Korean waters, mainly salmon and squid, totaled 13 billion yen (66 million dollars) a year.

The four-member JSP delegation had been visiting North Korea since April 26. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

JSP Dietman on Visit

OW020103 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 2 KYODO -- North Korea still sees South Korean Government of President Chon Tu-hwan a puppet regime of Washington despite its proposal for a three-way peace conference between North and South Korea and the United States, a Japanese opposition dietman said here Tuesday. Hideyoshi Hirose, who led a four-member Japan Socialist Party mission to Pyongyang, told newsmen North Korea strictly distinguishes between the January proposal and its stance toward Seoul.

Hirose said he met with Workers' Party Secretary Pang Chong-suk (woman) and Kim U-chong and Hyon Chun-kuk, both vice presidents of the society for cultural relations with foreign countries. The North Koreans accused the United States of bringing nuclear arms to the South and threatening of a nuclear war, the Japanese Socialist said. They also condemned Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of tightening military alliance with the United States and South Korea, he said.

North Korea's proposal for the three-way talks is aimed at crushing U.S. war maneuvers, relaxing tensions in the peninsula and creating circumstances for a peaceful, independent reunification of the divided country, Hirose quoted the North Koreans as saying.

Hirose and his group, leaving Japan April 26, were scheduled to return home Wednesday.

NUCLEAR TALKS WITH PRC LIKELY TO RESUME IN JUNE

OW011129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO -- Japan and China will likely resume talks for a pact on nuclear cooperation in Beijing early next month, prompted by the initialing of a similar accord between the United States and China, a government source said Tuesday. Government officials concerned are drawing up a draft accord to be put forward during the fourth round of bilateral talks, in expectation that a final version can be signed later this year, he said.

Japan and China basically agreed upon the export of nuclear power generation facilities to China during the third round of talks last March, but an umbrella pact on nuclear power cooperation is still pending.

In drawing up the draft, Japanese officials have paid attention to the Sino-American accord, which could serve as a model for a Sino-Japanese pact, especially as China seems to have moved several steps toward the American position in accepting the need for U.S. consent for the enrichment and recycling of spent nuclear fuel.

The United States apparently conceded on clear-cut safeguard measures on inspection or verification against military use of spent fuel to secure the pact with China. The March export agreement between Japan and China was reached on the understanding that Japanese officials would be allowed to pay "friendly visits" to -- rather than "inspect" -- the Chinese nuclear power plant to assure themselves that spent fuel was being used for purely peaceful purposes.

In an obvious attempt to foster nuclear cooperation with the Western industrial nations, China has applied for membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and is expected to sign a nuclear cooperation agreement with West Germany before long.

As for the Sino-American accord, the acceptance by China of the U.S. consent requirement suggests that would-be cooperation is limited to power generating projects, the government source said. In regard to safeguard measures on the peaceful use of spent fuel, voices are strong among Japanese officials that Japan should demand a stricter approach than "friendly visits," so assurance measures are likely to take a central place in the forthcoming negotiations, the source said.

The Chinese Government plans to build nuclear power plants with an aggregate capacity of 10,000 megawatts by the year 2000. Japan, West Germany, France and the United States, along with other Western nations, are competing to sell their nuclear power equipment to Beijing. Under the export accord, Japan will supply a pressure vessel for China's self-developed nuclear power plant to be built at Qinshan in Central China, which is scheduled to go into operation in 1988.

RELATIVES TO VISIT NORTHEAST CHINA GRAVES IN JUNE

OW020219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0204 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO -- The Japan-China Friendship Association will send a group of Japanese to China next month to visit graves of Japanese settlers in Northeast China before and during World War II, it was announced Wednesday.

This will be the first official Japanese group of such kind to visit China. In the past, China did not accept such a group because the visits were related to a religious rite. The group of bereaved families and relatives of the Japanese settlers will leave for China on June 20 to visit the graves in Fangzheng Xian (County) at the northeastern Chinese Province of Heilongjiang, association officials said. The Chinese county is located about 200 kilometers northeast of Harbin City.

In 1963, the local Chinese authorities built a memorial tower for thousands of Japanese settlers who died there after the Russians entered the war against Japan in August 1945. After the war, some 300 Japanese women settled in the county and the second-generation children of the women now number 6,000 to 7,000. In the past, an agricultural study mission, dispatched by the Japanese association four years ago, paid a brief visit to the memorial tower, the officials said.

The forthcoming Japanese group will meet Japanese women who have settled in the county after the war. The group also will visit Chosaku Fujiwara, a Japanese rice-producing expert from Iwate Prefecture in Northeast Japan, who has been guiding the paddy-rice production in the Chinese area of cold [as received] since 1981. During the 10-day visit to China, the group also will visit Beijing, Harbin and Changchun in Jilin Province, the officials said.

REPORTAGE ON PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

For coverage of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's 4-day state visit to Pakistan, see the Pakistan section of the 30th April South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RECORD CURRENT ACCOUNT SURPLUS IN FISCAL 1983

OW271237 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- Japan posted a record current account surplus of 24.28 billion dollars in fiscal 1983, about 2.7 times larger than 9.14 billion dollars a year earlier, due to brisk exports to the U.S. and other countries, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Friday. The trade surplus also soared to a record 34.6 billion dollars from 20.14 billion dollars in fiscal 1982 and topped the previous record 20.53 billion dollars in fiscal 1978, the ministry said. The record current account surplus during the fiscal year ended last month exceeded the previous record of 14.0 billion dollars in fiscal 1977, it said.

Exports rose 10.9 percent from a year ago to a record 150.76 billion dollars, topping the previous high of 149.59 billion dollars in 1981, while imports edged up 0.3 percent to 116.16 billion dollars, the ministry said. The invisible trade balance was 8.78 billion dollars in the red, a slight improvement over the minus figure of 9.54 billion dollars in fiscal 1982. The long-term capital deficit widened to a record 20.93 billion dollars from 11.88 billion dollars in the preceding year and also surpassed the previous record of 16.30 billion dollars in fiscal 1978. The basic balance -- which excludes volatile short-term capital flows and thus is seen as a yardstick of a nation's fundamental payments position -- produced a 3.35 billion dollar surplus compared with a 2.74 billion dollar deficit in fiscal 1982. It was the first surplus in six years.

The overall balance of payments swung to a 2.42 billion dollar surplus from a 1.99 billion dollar deficit in fiscal 1982. The ministry also said Japan's current account surplus marked an all-time monthly high of 3.37 billion dollars in March compared with the previous high of 3.18 billion dollars last December. It was 2.01 billion dollars in February. The trade surplus also soared to a record monthly figure of 4.23 billion dollars, topping the previous record of 3.83 billion dollars in July 1983. March exports totaled an all-time high of 15.42 billion dollars, up 18.9 percent from a year before, against the previous high of 14.94 billion dollars last December, imports amounted to 11.19 billion dollars, up 11.6 percent.

MINISTRY LIFTS CURBS ON YEN-DENOMINATED LOANS

OW010919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0654 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry has lifted curbs on yen-denominated loans by Japanese and foreign banks in Japan to overseas firms and foreign governments in yet another effort to "internationalize" the yen, informed sources said Tuesday. The sources said the step, which took effect April 1, allows all banks engaged in foreign exchange transactions to extend yen-denominated loans and of more than one year to foreign borrowers without reporting to the ministry. The ministry had asked major banks to submit loan plans every six months and other banks to seek prior approval for each loan.

The ministry plans to incorporate the new measure in a comprehensive outline for financial liberalization and yen's internationalization to be announced late this month, the sources said. The step will pave the way for stepped up yen-denominated loans by Japanese banks to overseas firms and foreign governments. Such loans totaled 1.5 trillion yen (6.91 billion dollars) in fiscal 1983 ended March 31.

KULLOJA DISCUSSES TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK301136 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 84 pp 55-58

[Article by Yi To-chun: "Our New Proposal for a Solution to the Korean Question Is Enjoying Active Support From the World's People"]

[Text] A joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee held last January and the Third Session of the Seventh SPA set forth a new proposal to hold tripartite talks by allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in talks between us and the United States -- a new measure to solve the Korean question peacefully.

This new proposal put forward by us is enjoying ardent welcome and active support from the Korean people, aspiring for the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, and the world's progressive people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "The question of Korean reunification should be solved peacefully through dialogue in accordance with the demands of our people and the aspirations of the world's people." ("A Collection of Kim Il-song's Work," Vol 8, p 144)

Removing the state of tension and peacefully settling the Korean question are the consistent stand and principle of our party and of the government of the republic.

In conformity with the aspirations of fellow countrymen and the world's people, our party and the government of the republic are making all sincere efforts to guarantee the peace of the country and to achieve its independent and peaceful reunification.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is a realistic and reasonable measure to settle the Korean question peacefully and open a phase for peaceful reunification in Korea at the present.

Our new proposal is an epochal measure which, above all, makes it possible to remove the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, to uproot the source of war, and to achieve a consolidated peace.

Tripartite talks make it possible to open a peaceful phase in settling the Korean question by making the concerned parties responsible for solving the Korean question, signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea, and adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South.

A key to relax the strained situation and consolidate peace in Korea today lies in removing the source aggravating the tension by signing a peace agreement between us and the United States, by making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, and by adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South.

When a peace agreement is concluded between Korea and the United States and the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea through the holding of tripartite talks, the source threatening peace in our country and blocking the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland will disappear and a basic guarantee for settling the Korean question peacefully will be provided.

When a declaration of nonaggression is adopted envisaging the North and the South not using their armed forces against each other and drastically reducing their armies and armaments, along with the conclusion of a peace agreement between us and the United States at the tripartite talks, peace in our country will be consolidated, the question of ensuring peace and security after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea will be guaranteed, and a condition decisively favorable for the country's peaceful reunification will be provided.

Peace in Korea is directly linked to world peace. To avert the danger of war and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula are precisely to defend peace in Asia and the world. Such being the case, the proposal for tripartite talks to achieve a consolidated peace in Korea also totally complies with the aspirations of the people of Asia and the world.

The realization of our new proposal will actively contribute to maintaining and consolidating peace and security in the world. Herein lies the reason why the tripartite talks proposal is of epochal significance in peacefully solving the Korean question.

Our proposal to hold tripartite talks is also a reasonable measure which makes it possible to open an important phase in independently settling the question of the country's reunification on the basis of the principle of national self-determination and using the Korean people's own strength.

The question of reunifying our country is an internal issue of the nation. For this reason, the question should be settled with the nation's own strength, and the involvement of any foreign forces in the question can never be permitted.

Tripartite talks will provide a favorable precondition for removing obstacles in the way of national reunification and for achieving reunification by facilitating discussion and solution of the question of removing the tense situation prevailing in our country and of ensuring peace there. When a precondition in favor of independent and peaceful reunification is provided through the conclusion of a peace agreement between us and the United States and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South at the tripartite talks, the North and the South will hold a dialogue for reunification and solve the question of reunifying the country with our nation's own strength and on the basis of the three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity elucidated in the historic 4 July North-South joint statement. For this reason, our new proposal becomes an epochal measure for national salvation which gives fellow countrymen a bright vista for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Our new proposal to hold tripartite talks is also a just and aboveboard overture which fully takes into account the demands and opinions of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Our new proposal takes into full consideration U.S. demands for tripartite talks. Since the government of the republic set forth Korean-U.S. talks, high-ranking U.S. authorities themselves have officially called for tripartite talks and have officially conveyed this to us through various channels. In the past, the South Korean authorities also agreed with tripartite talks when the United States proposed them.

Our new proposal is a reasonable, just, and aboveboard means for negotiation which takes into full account these demands of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Our new proposal to hold tripartite talks is, indeed, a peace overture to remove the tense situation in Korea and to eliminate the danger of war forever and is an epochal measure to make it possible to provide a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Because it is just and aboveboard, our new proposal of epochal significance in peacefully settling the Korean question is enjoying active support from a wide range of the world's people.

Through rallies, statements, press conferences, talks, letters of solidarity, and other forms and methods, the political and social circles of every country in the world and international institutes and organizations are actively supporting our proposal for tripartite talks and strongly demanding that the United States and the South Korean authorities stop new war provocation maneuvers at once and respond to tripartite talks.

After our new proposal for tripartite talks was made public, the party, the government, leading cadres, and the people of China first supported it. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, RENMIN RIBAO, Beijing radio, and other papers and broadcasters extensively carried reports supporting our new proposal.

Our new proposal to hold tripartite talks is enjoying active support from the Soviet party, government, and people. TASS and many Soviet papers and broadcasters carried in bold headlines reports and commentaries supporting our new proposal.

Other socialist nations, nonaligned nations, and many other countries are actively supporting our new proposal.

An international meeting supporting the proposal for tripartite talks set forth by the DPRK Government was held in Paris, France on 9 and 10 March with the participation of 68 delegations and delegates from 36 countries and 10 international organizations. The meeting unanimously stressed that an international movement of solidarity to support our proposal for tripartite talks should be vigorously staged and it unanimously adopted an appeal to the governments, parliaments, political parties, and social organizations of every country; international organizations; and the world's peoples and letters to the secretary general of the United Nations and to the U.S. Congress.

Our proposal for tripartite talks comprehensively embodies the policy on independent and peaceful reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Putting forth the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland on a democratic principle as his consistent policy since the country was divided, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth just and aboveboard policies on national reunification at every period in accordance with the demands of the changing situation and has wisely led the struggle for their realization. The proposal for tripartite talks, put forward this time, was also provided thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

For this reason, the world's progressive people are actively supporting our new proposal for tripartite talks, greatly praising the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who devotes all to peacefully settling the Korean question and to giving all fellow countrymen a prosperous fatherland, for ensuring through his wise leadership that the proposal for tripartite talks was set forth.

The chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania said: "I rejoice over the new proposal set forth by the DPRK Government under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Cadres of our party and government also rejoice over the proposal." An African diplomat stressed that our proposal for tripartite talks is "the concrete reflection of the unceasing efforts which the great leader makes to realize Korean reunification peacefully, and a most just and important measure."

As stressed by the world's progressive people, our new proposal is the most just way, provided thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. For this reason, the proposal is evoking great international reaction and is enjoying active support from the world's people.

When our new proposal is put into practice, a new phase will certainly be opened along the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Our new proposal to hold tripartite talks is publicly recognized as a peace proposal to guarantee peace in Korea and to maintain peace and security in Asia and the world.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' undisguised new war provocation maneuvers, an extremely tense situation in which war may break out at any moment prevails on the Korean peninsula, becoming a threat to peace and security in the world.

Our new proposal was put forward based on the lofty desire of our people who try to remove such a tense situation and the danger of war and to settle the Korean question peacefully through dialogue.

The world's progressive peoples are actively supporting our new proposal, calling it a proposal for peace in the world as well as on the Korean peninsula and a just measure taken in a timely manner.

Socialist countries and nonaligned nations are demanding that the United States and the South Korean puppet clique immediately accept the proposal for tripartite talks, denouncing them for being hellbent on adventurous exercises for a new war and a nuclear war, like the "Team Spirit 84" military exercise, instead of inclining their ears to the proposal.

A Hungarian functionary actively supported our proposal, saying: "A new proposal by the Korean Government for peace talks is an initiative to remove the source of tension on the Korean peninsula and the source of the outbreak of war in Asia and is the most just measure to provide a precondition for peaceful reunification." A Sri Lanka diplomat stressed: "If the United States does not come to peace talks, it will be obvious who does not want peace in Korea. The proposal is the most just and aboveboard peace overture for Korean reunification."

Our new proposal is enjoying active support from the world's people because it is a peace proposal complying with the common aspirations of mankind to relax international tension and maintain and consolidate world peace.

The world's progressive people are not only supporting our new proposal to settle the Korean question -- one of the acute questions in world politics -- through dialogue, but are also strongly demanding that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond at an early date.

In his statement supporting an appeal adopted at and sent by the Third Session of the Seventh SPA to the parliaments and governments of every country in the world, the chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea called on the parliaments and governments of all countries to respond to the appeal and support the proposal for tripartite talks. Societies of friendship with Korea and committees of solidarity with Korea in Madagascar, Guyana, France, Denmark and other countries support our new proposal and strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to it at an early date. Even the BBC broadcast of Britain criticized the irresolute attitude of the United States, saying that it is hard to understand why the United States, which once demanded talks with North Korea with South Korean participation, is avoiding tripartite talks when North Korea is asking for them.

While evoking such strong support and reaction from the world's progressive people, our new proposal for a peaceful solution to the Korean question is plunging the United States and the South Korean puppet clique into great confusion and putting them on the defensive.

Despite the fact that several months have passed since the government of our republic set forth the new proposal, the United States has not yet expressed its official stand toward tripartite talks and is at a loss for a defense.

This is well shown by the fact that, since our new proposal was released, the United States has been in a quandary, first coming out with "quadripartite talks," then demanding "a dialogue between the concerned persons in the South and the North," and recently saying that our new proposal for tripartite talks is a "precious proposal worthy of reviewing."

Overwhelmed by the justness of our new measure and by the world's unbiased public opinion, those in authority in South Korea are in a fix, further revealing their poor status as puppets of the U.S. imperialists.

Worrying about the fact that it may be a guest when tripartite talks are held, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is acting despicably, flattering its master by coming out with a so-called "dialogue between the concerned persons in the South and the North" and "talks among neighboring countries involved."

This is well shown by a commentary in a Japanese publication which said: "The United States proposed 4-way talks and Japan came out with 6-way talks, thus failing to take a consistent countermeasure toward the North's proposal for tripartite talks. This gives the world the impression that the purpose of the North's peace offensive had been achieved to a certain extent and the United States and South Korea were again forced on the defensive."

Because our new proposal to hold tripartite talks is most reasonable, just, and above-board, it was brought into the focus of the world's progressive people and a broad range of social circles and it enjoys their unanimous support.

Today, a peaceful solution to the Korean question is an urgent national task which can no longer be delayed and a demand of the times. Our new proposal gives a clear answer to this urgent question. Today, whether or not a breakthrough is made for a peaceful solution to the Korean question depends totally on whether or not tripartite talks, whose justness has been confirmed, are realized.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should incline their ears to our people's aspirations and the world's fair public opinion and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

SOVIET FIGURE HITS U.S.-JAPAN-S. KOREA ALLIANCE

SK301055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 27 (KCNA) -- Doctor of History Vladimir Kripchov, vice-director of the Far Eastern Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in his talk to a TASS reporter, denounced the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, according to a TASS report April 25.

Noting that the United States is working round the clock to establish its hegemony in East Asia and the Pacific, he said: The United States is trying to form an alliance similar to NATO in this region against the Soviet Union and socialist countries in Asia and, at the same time, hamper the struggle of countries in this region for genuine independence and social progress.

Recalling that the strategic Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance has already been virtually knocked into shape, he stressed that the United States is strengthening its military presence in this region, encouraging Japan and South Korea to hasten war preparations for its aggressive purpose.

VRPR CALLS FOR JOINT, COMBINED STUDENT STRUGGLE

SK020257 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korea to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Dialogue between Madame Yun Chong-won and announcer Ko Il-chol]

[Text] [Ko] Today, the hot wind of the anti-Chon Tu-hwan, antifascist struggle for democratization is fiercely blowing on campus. Today's situation, in which the hot wind of the antifascist struggle of patriotic students for democratization is continuously blowing, urgently calls for a joint, combined struggle. I would like to discuss this with you. Would you explain the importance of this struggle?

[Yun] Waging a mass joint, combined struggle in unison is an important factor for guaranteeing victory in a mass movement. We cannot win victory through individual and dispersed struggles. Patriotic forces are struggling against the fascist forces with strength. Therefore, only when our masses vigorously wage a joint, combined struggle in unison can they isolate and successfully defeat the enemy. Unity is the strength of the people and is a key to victory. The united strength of the people is the most powerful thing in the world. It is the invariable principle of history no knavish enemy can match our united strength. We can demonstrate our strength through a joint, combined struggle. Therefore, it is important for us to vigorously wage a joint, combined struggle to achieve victory in the current antifascist struggle for democratization.

[Ko] Under the circumstances in which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is using the tactics of restricting student struggles to campus and of crushing the struggles one by one, waging a joint, combined struggle poses a very urgent question. What do you think?

[Yun] That is right. As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now using the tactics of blocking universities through the use of tyrannic forces, including the police, and of crushing student struggles one by one. Such being the case, we cannot achieve our goals through dispersed struggles. Only when patriotic students throughout the country wage a joint, combined struggle in unison to cope with the Chon Tu-hwan ring's tactics of crushing their struggles one by one can they strike the enemy everywhere and continuously step up their struggle.

[Ko] Viewing the situation, I believe that the conditions for waging a joint, combined struggle have fully matured.

[Yun] I think so. When we look at the slogans of patriotic students in their struggle, we see that they demand the democratization of campus and society, such as the suspension of campus surveillance, repeal of the guidance system of absence from school, suspension of coercive conscription, and overthrow of the dictatorial regime. I think this is the common desire of students and the people. This shows that the possibility of waging a joint, combined struggle has matured. The spirit of opposing traitor Chon Tu-hwan has increased daily among students and the people. Such being the case, students and the patriotic people of all walks of life have no choice but to wage a joint, combined struggle.

[Ko] Now, would you explain the important task in waging a joint, combined struggle?

[Yun] We can cite several things in this regard. The most important thing is to strengthen ties among universities in a given region and among universities in various areas and to achieve unity in carrying out activities. It is important for universities in Seoul and those in local areas to carry out activities in unison. Only when students throughout the country, including those in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and Kwangju, wage a joint, combined struggle can they strike the enemy's tyrannic forces everywhere by dispersing them and develop their struggle through a mass movement.

[Ko] In addition to achieving the unity of universities in their activities, it is important to rally middle and high school students in the struggle.

[Yun] That is right. As the experiences of the 19 April struggle which overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime and of the Pusan-Masan uprising well show, the student struggle will become very mighty when middle and high school students join it.

Another important thing in organizing a joint, combined struggle is to achieve unity with people of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, and citizens. When students wage a mass struggle hand in hand with the broad strata of the people, they can defeat the enemy decisively. Therefore, students should strengthen organizational ties with people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, and should make positive efforts to wage a joint, combined struggle with them.

[Ko] In reality, students are making positive efforts to achieve unity with the people, including workers and peasants, in their activities. Mingling with workers and peasants, students have conducted indoctrination and carried out organizational work. While continuing their struggle, Seoul University students held a lecture on the second floor of the student hall on 12 April to discuss a labor movement. The lecture was titled "Firm Where Light Comes." While continuing their struggle, Sogang University students lit a bonfire on the campus at 0700 on the same day and sang the peasant's song. This well shows that students are making positive efforts to achieve unity with the people, including workers and peasants, in their activities. I believe that students should make many more positive efforts to struggle in unison with the people, including workers and peasants. Another important thing in waging a joint, combined struggle is to form a united organization for joint struggle. What do you think?

[Yun] A joint, combined struggle demands systematic and united organization. Only when we wage a joint, combined struggle under the command of a fighting organization can we fully demonstrate our united might. Because of this, the enemy has particularly concentrated on strangling the effort to form a fighting organization, especially an organization for a combined struggle, and its activities. This has been eloquently proven by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's thoroughgoing suppression of the National Youth Federation of the Democratic Movement, which was organized last year, and by the arrest of Kim Kon-tae, chairman of this organization, in March of this year. This shows that a fighting organization, especially an organization for a combined struggle, plays a very important role in mass movement. Therefore, students should form a united organization for a combined struggle under the uniform command of this organization so that they can develop their current struggles to a higher stage.

[Ko] That is right. Now it is time to close. Thank you.

KWANGJU LEAFLETS CALL FOR OVERTHROW OF CHON

SK011146 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] With the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising ahead, leaflets reading "Let Us Rise Up in Another Kwangju Struggle of Resistance" are being circulated among Kwangju citizens, becoming the subject of their sympathy. The leaflets, issued in the name of the Meeting of the Kwangju Student Uprising, read:

Citizens of Kwangju, the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, in which we fought with slogans reading "Let us mutilate Chon Tu-hwan to death through the struggle of resistance against fascist tyrannical rule" and "Abolish martial law," is approaching. Let us not forget the atrocities of strangling the masses committed by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group which was encouraged and supported by the United States.

Instead of stepping down, the murderous, traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which wet Kwangju City with red blood of patriotic citizens, has turned this land into a prison without bars, a grave of human rights, and powder magazine of war.

As long as the U.S. imperialists, who organized and directed the massacre of the Kwangju citizens, remain in this land and as long as the human butcher traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in power, we can hardly hope for freedom, democracy, peace, and reunification.

Kwangju citizens: Do you hear the cry of those souls who fell at the foot of Mudung Hill who grudgingly call for revenge? Do you hear the weeping Kwangju citizens who lost their beloved husbands, sons, and daughters to the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring? Patriotic Kwangju citizens, come out into the streets of resistance and let us rise in another Kwangju struggle of resistance. Let us drive the Yankees from our land and overthrow the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group.

SOVIET PAPER DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN'S 'SUPPRESSION'

SK020359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA April 26 under the headline "Ban and Terrorism in South Korea" carried an article exposing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's brutal suppression. It said:

What has changed in South Korea under the rule of Chon Tu-hwan? Many facts tell us that the present Seoul ruler is pursuing the same anti-popular policy as his predecessor Pak Chong-hui's. Resorting to terrorism and suppression, the Seoul ruler is harshly penalizing political dissidents who demand his resignation, the release of all political prisoners and the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces from South Korea. The activity of opposition political parties is still banned in South Korea.

The paper remarked that the anti-popular nature of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" brutally cracking down upon the South Korean people's struggle for the democratisation of society is manifested notably in the fact that it has made the South Korean economy dependent on foreign monopolies, particularly on the U.S. and Japanese monopolies.

Noting that the Seoul authorities are acting at the beck and call of their Washington masters, the paper said that the role of a forward base of U.S. imperialism in the Far East is assigned to South Korea.

ANTIDEMONSTRATION PROTEST IN SOUTH 'FABRICATION'

SK011000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0949 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA) -- From a few days ago the Chon Tu-hwan group mobilized subsidized propaganda media to report that people who were damaged by the student demonstrations are lodging a protest with the authorities and demanding a "compensation" and spread an exaggerated report about the number of policemen who were wounded by demonstrators. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUM today says that such racket of the puppet clique is a deliberate and premeditated false propaganda aimed at forging public opinion, alienating students from people and isolating the student demonstrators by branding them as "mobs."

The author of the commentary says: No inhabitant has lodged a protest against the students who took to the street in the struggle for democracy.

At the citizens of Kwangju showed four years ago, the people actively support the students in the struggle against the oppressors, speaking for them, and help them, both materially and morally. It is a lie that the people lodged a protest against the demonstration and demanded a compensation for the losses.

The puppets only gave an exaggerated report about the number of the wounded police while keeping mum about the number of wounded students. This is despicable manoeuvrings insulting the struggle of students and justifying the suppression.

No matter what false propaganda they may resort to reversing black and white, the puppets cannot conceal their crimes, impair the just struggle of students or hold in check their onward movement.

MEETING ON RESCUING IMPRISONED JAPANESE-KOREAN

SK010844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tokyo April 29 (KNS-KCNA) -- A meeting for rescuing Choe Chol-Kyo, a Japan-born Korean, was held in Tokyo on April 25 on the lapse of 10 years since he was arrested by the South Korean fascist clique on groundless charges. The meeting was co-sponsored by rescue organizations including the "Society for Rescuing Choe Chol-kyo."

Solidarity speeches made by Tsunehiko Antaku, general secretary of the National Council for Normalization of Japan-Korea Relations, Katsunori Kiwagatsu, a lawyer, and by the representative of the Japan headquarters of the "National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") were followed by a keynote report by Shigeru Yoshimatsu, general secretary of the "National Council of Societies for Rescuing Japan-Born Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea."

Pointing to the fact that Choe Chol-kyo who was arrested by the South Korean fascist clique on April 25, 1974, has been suffering behind the bars, the reporter called for more vigorously struggling for the release of all the illegally arrested Japan-born Koreans in South Korea.

The meeting heard a speech of Son Sun-hui, the wife of Choe Chol-kyo, and adopted a resolution.

PRC NEWSPAPER DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK271535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Chinese GUANGMING DAILY headed by its Editor-in-Chief Du Daozheng arrived in Pyongyang today by train. It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chun-Pyong and personages concerned and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

The office of MINJU CHOSON gave a party for the delegation in the evening.

FRIENDSHIP CULTURE GROUP DEPARTS ON PRC TRIP

SK020343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- A friendship visiting delegation of men of culture of our country headed by Kim Chun-han, vice-minister of culture and art, left Pyongyang by plane on May 1 for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-Chong, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art Choe Yong-hwa and personages concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

BENIN GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARIES CONCLUDE VISIT

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK010037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 30 received the government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Tiamiou Adjibabe, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him.

Departs 1 May

SK020337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by His Excellency Tiamiou Adjibabe, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, left here for home on May 1 after an official goodwill visit to our country. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and went round the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Chongsan cooperative farm, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and various places of Pyongyang and Nampo.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATED BY WORKERS, PRESS

Workers Soiree

SK020427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- A soiree of working people in Pyongyang was held at Kim Il-song Square on May 1 in celebration of May Day. The working people in the capital joyously spent the international holiday of the world workers with songs and dances. Attending the soiree together with them were leading functionaries of ministries of the Administration Council, central organs and working people's organisations and of power bodies and working people's organisations of Pyongyang. Foreign guests staying in Pyongyang were also present. Our working people and foreign guests deepened the feelings of internationalist friendship and solidarity, dancing together.

May Day Festival

SK020449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- A joint meeting of working people and foreign guests in Pyongyang celebrating May Day was held at the Nungna Islet Recreation Park on the first of May. The scenic Nungna Islet on the River Taedong flowing through Pyongyang, the capital, was beautifully adorned in holiday attire. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the background on the open-air stage of the recreation park. Invited there were the foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials to Korea, the members of foreign delegations and other foreign guests on a visit to Korea. The members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and other home-visiting groups of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland were also invited there. Present at the joint meeting were Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee; Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; leading functionaries of ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, and working people's organisations as well as working people in the city.

Speaking at the joint meeting, Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, stressed that the working class and people of Korea, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of independence against imperialism, would staunchly fight against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, socialism and communism, uniting with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and the peoples of all countries of the world advocating chajusong. Then a performance was given by artistes in Pyongyang on the open-air stage. The colorful program included solo, chorus, circus and other numbers. Chinese, Mexican, Lesotho, Indonesian and other foreign guests and friends and foreign children also sang on the stage. The performance was followed by sports games and amusement of working people and foreign guests in Pyongyang at the playground.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK011255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2110 GMT 30 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May editorial: "A Holiday of Militant Unity of the International Working Class"]

[Text] Today, our working class and people greet May Day with the working class of the whole world. May Day is an important opportunity to consolidate international unity and solidarity in the struggle to oppose the oppression, exploitation, domination, and subordination of capital and to defend the interests of the popular working masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The class interests of the working class have an original and internationalist nature. The international solidarity of the working class is a guarantee for the victory of the communist cause.

The might of the working class is precisely that of unity. The power of the working class, united on the basis of one aspiration and purpose, is ever-victorious and invincible. The struggle of the working class and people of every country for freedom and happiness is conducted with close mutual relations.

Since the imperialist forces are united internationally, the struggle of people to oppose domination and subordination by imperialism and to defend independence is also international.

Only when the workers of the world struggle with united strength can they eradicate oppression and exploitation by the imperialists and achieve freedom and liberation. For this reason, since the first day of their appearance in the arena of history, the working class has victoriously pioneered the road of revolution, always adopting unity as its most precious weapon in the struggle against international capital.

The path along which the working class has advanced the revolution with united strength has not been smooth. To obliterate the people's struggle for liberation, the imperialists and reactionaries have maneuvered cunningly and viciously. The working class and people have advanced the revolutionary cause, smashing the maneuvers of the enemy through the might of unity. As a result, a great turn has been brought about in the international arena and the look of the world has greatly changed.

Socialism has gone beyond the boundary of any country and has developed worldwide. Countless peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have accomplished the historic cause of national liberation and have progressed in the struggle to consolidate national independence.

The Nonaligned Movement has rapidly expanded and developed and its might is increasing with each passing day. The struggle of the working class and oppressed people of capitalist countries against exploitation and oppression by capital and for the rights of survival and democratic freedoms is being strengthened. While the revolutionary forces advancing along the road of independence have grown and been strengthened in the international arena, the imperialist, reactionary forces have greatly weakened. The sphere of imperialist domination has become far smaller and the colonial system of imperialism is being ultimately eradicated. The era has gone forever when imperialists freely turned, twisted, and wound the world, oppressing and exploiting people. Today is a new era in which peoples who were oppressed and slighted in the past have emerged as the masters of the world and are pioneering their destinies independently and creatively. The opposition of peoples to all kinds of domination and subordination and the advance along the road of prosperity by numerous countries are the irresistible trend of our era. This is a precious fruition of the protracted and arduous struggle of the working class and the popular working masses.

Under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our working class and people have victoriously carried out the Korean revolution for over half a century, strengthening unity and solidarity with the international working class, thus turning our country, previously a backward colonial, semifeudal state, into a prosperous and flourishing independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist power. This whole course powerfully confirms that only when international unity and solidarity are constantly strengthened under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea can the revolutionary cause be brilliantly pioneered and advanced and the national and international duties of the revolution be performed with excellence.

Our working class and people are making all efforts to strengthen unity with anti-imperialist, independent forces, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism. Thanks to this struggle, international solidarity with our revolution is being continually strengthened and the ranks of supporters and sympathizers with our people are constantly increasing. This is an important guarantee for firmly defending our revolution from the enemy's desperate maneuvers and for promoting world revolution and the anti-imperialist cause of independence.

It has been a long time since the working class began the struggle to smash the bulwark of capital. During this period, the revolutionary cause of the working class has advanced far. However, the cause of ultimately eradicating imperialism and completely realizing the intentions and aspirations of the popular masses has not yet been finished.

The struggle against capitalism and imperialism, which has been waged for a long time in the international arena, is invariably continuing and being waged more fiercely. Capitalism and imperialism are the last exploiting systems which trample underfoot in the history of mankind and are most tyrannical oppressive systems.

The nature of imperialism can never change. The aggressive nature and bestiality of modern imperialism have been unprecedentedly strengthened. To maintain its domination, modern imperialism is viciously challenging the struggle of people for national liberation, independence, and socialism further resorting to maneuvers for aggression and war.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the fabrication of the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance and are intensifying maneuvers for military aggression against our country. As a result, our country is becoming a place with a tense and acute situation.

The prevailing situation urgently demands that the working people, including the working class of the world, wipe imperialism and colonialism off the surface of the globe and more vigorously wage the struggle to realize the independence of the country and the nation.

What is supremely important in brilliantly realizing the revolutionary cause of the working class and people of the world is to strengthen friendship and unity under the banner of proletarian internationalism. When they are united, the international working class and peoples can successfully carry out their countries' revolution and fulfill their responsibility to the international working class.

With a common purpose and idea and by pooling their strength, the people should frustrate the aggressive war provocation maneuvers of the imperialists who disturb world peace and security.

The socialist countries are the gains of the bloody struggle of the working class and are class brothers who advance toward communism. When the socialist countries make active efforts to strengthen unity and cohesion and to develop friendly and cooperative relations on the principle of proletarian internationalism, they can add luster to the honor and dignity of socialism and powerfully advance the cause of the international working class.

Our people, who treasure the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces, will make every effort to strengthen and develop friendship, unity, and cooperation with the peoples of fraternal socialist countries.

It is important to develop the Nonaligned Movement in strengthening the unity and cooperation of the world's revolutionary people at present. The Nonaligned Movement is a mighty movement against aggression and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism.

Only when the nonaligned countries support and cooperate with each other and wage a common struggle in firm unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and unity can they safeguard the independence of the country and the nation, establish a new international economic order, and powerfully push ahead with the cause of making the world independent. It is particularly important for the nonaligned countries to counter the imperialists' maneuvers for division and alienation with the strategy of unity and to smash them.

Our people will continue to struggle vigorously to realize the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence in firm unity with the peoples of nonaligned countries. Struggling to defend world peace and security and to construct a new independent society as well as maintaining unity with the international working class and all people advocating independence is a consistent revolutionary line of our party and the government of the republic.

As in the past, our people will also actively support the just struggle of the world's progressive people in the future, advocating independence, and continue to fight staunchly to win the victory of our revolution and world revolution, united with all anti-imperialist forces. Our working class and people, who fight for the just revolutionary cause in firm unity around the party and the leader, will advance, winning victory forever.

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES GUIDANCE AT PYONGYANG STORES

SK011005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0953 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave working guidance at stores in Pyongyang on April 28, accompanied by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, Comrade Kim Nam-yun, member, and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

Comrade Kim Chong-il went round the Sojang marine products direct sale store and the Taesong store to acquaint himself with commercial services and put forward tasks to improve and strengthen the commercial services for the people. He gave working guidance first at the Sojang marine products direct sale store. At the direct sale store, he grasped how the sale was going on and instructed that all the sales women should supply greater quantities of fresh marine products to the inhabitants and manage and run the store well, cherishing the honor and pride of being servants of the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave working guidance at the Taesong store which had been built recently. After inspecting the store, he expressed great satisfaction with its excellent appointment and put forward the concrete direction and ways of commercial services.

COAL PRODUCTION ASSIGNMENTS OVERFULFILLED

SK020415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- Coal production is on the steady rise at the coal mines of Korea. The coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry overfulfilled their first quarterly assignments of this year on all indices. The coal output over the first 20 days of April is 7.4 percent up on the like period last year. The Ungok and Kowon coal mines in Kowon District and the Pongchon and Kaechon coal mines in Kaechon District are overfulfilling their daily production quotas these days at 106-114 percent by widely introducing advanced methods in tunnelling and cutting.

The daily coal production quota is topped by 50 percent at the Onsong coal mine in the northern region and by more than 10 percent at the obong, the chuwon and the June 13 coal mines.

Many other coal mines including the Chonnae, Hukyong, Yongsu, Munchon, Kangso and Kumya youth coal mines, too, are registering remarkable success in production.

ADVANCES IN WHARF CONSTRUCTION FOR COAL NOTED

SK240902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- Many modern wharfs are under construction on the rivers of Korea. Preparations to build more than 120 wharfs and anchoring grounds are brisk on the Taedong River where the construction of the Nampo lockgate is going on at full steam and the construction of the Mirim and Ponghwa lockgates has been completed. The wharf construction has entered a full-dress stage in Kilsongpo (Sariwon) and Oyari (Pyongyang).

On the Chongchon River the Anju coal wharf construction is progressing apace. When completed, it will be used in shipping the coal produced in the Anju District to Nampo, Haeju, Sariwon, Sinuiju and other areas.

When the water level is raised on the Taedong River in the future, the main stream will be linked with the branch streams -- the Nam, Potong, Sunhwa, Pongsang and Chaeryong Rivers -- into a canal and the ship route be extended there more than 2.4 times.

The existing ports and wharfs will be reconstructed and expanded and more than 30 cargo wharfs and some 10 passenger wharfs will appear there. And all rural villages along the rivers will have passenger anchorages. Then it will be possible to transport large quantities of cement, coal, iron and steel, ores and grain produced at industrial and agricultural zones along the Taedong River. Tourists and passengers will travel by ship from Pyongyang to Nyongwon, Sariwon, Nampo, Songrim and other places.

The amount of transport by ship on the Taedong River will increase 8.5 times in freight and 8 times in passengers at the end of the 1980s.

NEW 32,000-SEAT STADIUM BUILT IN HAEJU

SK020826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- One more modern stadium has been built in Korea. This stadium with more than 32,000 seats has been constructed in Haeju, the seat of South Hwanghae Province.

The ground floor of the 4-storied frontal building has modernly-equipped training rooms, rest rooms, referees' room, bathrooms, shower rooms, medical service facilities, shops and toilets, and so on. On the upper floors there are well-furnished press room, broadcasting room, a mass gymnastic display commanding stand, and others. And various facilities are found under the stands.

Ball games, defence sports events, national games and mass gymnastic display can be played on the ground of the stadium with an areas of 18,000 square metres. And international sports games, mainly football and track-and-field events, can also be played there.

SHULTZ BRIEFS LEADERS ON REAGAN PRC VISIT

Shultz-Yi Talks

SK011317 Seoul YONHAP in English 1307 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) -- Chinese leaders expressed deep interest in the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula and the need of reconciliation between South and North Korea during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's six-day visit to China, it was learned here Tuesday. The Chinese stand became apparent during talks between South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz who flew into Seoul Tuesday to brief Korean Government officials on the outcome of Reagan's China visit.

Admitting that U.S. and Chinese leaders discussed the Korean question during their talks in Beijing, Shultz said that the United States and China shared the common hope that tension on the peninsula will be reduced, recurrence of conflict will be avoided and reconciliation will be accomplished between South and North Korea. Shultz said that China showed keen interest in sports exchanges between Seoul and Beijing, and in connection with the expanded Seoul-Beijing sports exchanges, China seemed to have been conscious of North Korea, a conference source revealed.

Giving detailed explanations of U.S.-China discussions of the Korean question, Shultz said that the United States extended its views on the Korean question, based upon previous close consultations between Washington and Seoul and giving importance to South Korea's stand. The United States stressed that direct talks between South and North Korea are prerequisite for the reduction of tension on the peninsula and that if multilateral talks deemed necessary, four-party talks involving the two Koreas, the United States and China will be desirable, the source quoted Shultz as saying.

The United States also emphasized that exchanges of letters between South and North Korea and reunion of dispersed family members should be achieved as initial steps to ease tension on the peninsula, the source said. China supported the Pyongyang-proposed three-way talks, suggested a confederation government on the peninsula and repeated Pyongyang's insistence that the U.S. military presence is not conducive to easing tension on the peninsula, Shultz was quoted as saying.

Despite such different views on the Korean question, U.S. conferees felt that China would continuously attempt to ease tension on the peninsula, according to the source. During the conference, Minister Yi asked Shultz to improve the terms and conditions of U.S. foreign military sales credits and help Korea expand exports of defense industrial products to third countries, the source said.

Besides the two foreign ministers, the 80-minute conference was attended by Yi Sang-tok, vice foreign minister; Yu Pyong-hyon, ambassador to Washington; Pak Kwon-u, director of the Foreign Ministry's American Bureau; Paul D. Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; Richard L. Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs; Gaston Sigur, senior staff member of the National Security Council of the White House and Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to Seoul.

Meets With Chon Tu-hwan

SK020617 Seoul YONHAP in English 0608 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Wednesday met with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to brief him on the results of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to China during lunch at the Chongwadae presidential mansion.

Shultz explained in detail the talks between U.S. and Chinese leaders about the Korean peninsula and Chinese policy on Korea, government officials said.

U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Richard Walker, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul D. Wolfowitz, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage, senior staff member of the U.S. National Security Council Gaston Sigur, Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Korean Ambassador to Washington Yu Pyong-hyon attended the lunch. Shultz flew here Tuesday from Shanghai after parting with Reagan, who left for Washington.

Cancels Arrival Statement

SK020455 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 May 84 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, in an ROK-U.S. foreign ministers meeting, held 2 hours after his arrival in the ROK on the afternoon of 1 May to explain the results of President Reagan's China tour, told Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong: "The countries I have visited 3 times as a secretary of state are only Canada and the ROK," implying the importance attached by the United States to the ROK.

Secretary Shultz previously informed our side that he would make an arrival statement, but on his way from Shanghai to Kimpo aboard his special plane he telegraphed the U.S. Embassy in the ROK to cancel the arrival statement. He also called off the press conference scheduled for Kimpo Airport prior to his departure on 2 May. Some of the Foreign Ministry officials who were informed of this at the airport by the U.S. side complained that the U.S. act was too unilateral.

EDITORIAL ANALYZES REAGAN'S CHINA TRIP

SK020009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's China Trip"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's trip to China, described by the White House as "his most important foreign trip," seems to have benefited Reagan more than anyone else. His six-day China trip added to his stature as President of the United States and perhaps the top world leader. The highly publicized trip was aimed at underscoring Reagan's commitment to the Pacific basin while polishing his image as a statesman who can adjust to global realities despite his personal ideology against communism.

Reagan has long been known as an unswervable foe of communism. His attitude has caused U.S.-China relations to worsen since the Nixon and the Ford administrations. Reagan's view on Communist China has been a frequent target of Democratic presidential candidates this primary season. Reagan's trip has resulted in over \$20 billion in business for American firms. Reagan and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang signed three accords that will ensure expansion of American business interests in Chinese markets. The three treaties eliminate double taxation on U.S. companies in China, extend a cultural exchange agreement by two years, and allow U.S. companies to build nuclear power plants in China.

It appears Beijing has endorsed Reagan's reelection while shunning his other policies for world affairs. China in turn receives American cooperation to accomplish their "four modernizations" program. Chinese leaders tried to improve Reagan's personal prestige by increasing the number of his presidential entourage to 560, and by allowing Air Force One to fly into and around China with Reagan's own limousine and helicopter, privileges that were not accorded former Presidents Nixon and Ford. Nevertheless, Beijing resisted Reagan's Taiwan initiative, a proposed strategic alliance between the U.S. and China to deter Soviet expansionism, the continued presence of U.S. forces in the Republic of Korea, and his plan for Korean reunification talks.

The present Chinese leaders are too pragmatic to risk antagonizing Moscow and possibly lose some of its Third World clients. For Beijing, it was enough to help Reagan gain reelection. U.S.-China discussions on the Korean issue drew our special attention. As expected, President Reagan sided with Seoul while Chinese leaders aligned with Pyongyang concerning such issues as the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea and the format of unification talks.

But we weren't surprised that no substantial agreement between the two powers was reached. We expected that they would not jeopardize the economic products of Reagan's visit by getting too deeply into the complicated and controversial Korean issue. Obviously both the United States and China see the Korean unification issue as a problem requiring more time to resolve. In addition, Beijing has cause to delay revealing their policy on the Korean issue until Pyongyang and Moscow are heard from.

Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang is scheduled to visit Pyongyang this month, to be followed by Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow. Beijing's policy should be clearer following these events. Despite the lack of concrete results regarding the Korean issue, several factors indicate probable U.S.-China policies of the future.

Both the United States and China seem determined to reduce tensions on the peninsula, judging by their recognition that "a new Korean war would be a major disaster for both," as a U.S. State Department aide commented recently. Reagan proposed four-way talks with North and South Korea, the United States and China participating in an attempt to break the diplomatic deadlock. Reagan also proposed other detailed measures for reducing tension on the peninsula, such as prior notice by South and North Korea of their military exercises and "true" demilitarization of the truce zone.

These indications are enhanced when we consider that Beijing has recently expanded their contacts with Seoul at an unofficial level. The brighter aspects of Reagan's China trip in helping to defuse the Korean issues are welcomed here. All opportunities to utilize those positive aspects must be grasped. But we must not fail to note that North Korea and the Soviet Union can be expected to oppose any such progress in defusing the Korean issue.

The government must not be allowed to err in our attempts to achieve national integration in a peaceful manner.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXAMINES KIM IL-SONG USSR TRIP

SK011341 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 84 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Collecting information since the beginning of the year on the rumored visit to the Soviet Union by North Korea's Kim Il-song through various diplomatic channels, the Foreign Ministry has been analyzing the motives behind Kim's visit to the Soviet Union and other East European countries, his first travel abroad in 17 years.

On the basis of a piece of information that Kim Il-song will arrive in Moscow on 23 May after traveling by train and, after meeting with Soviet leaders such as Communist Party Secretary General Chernenko, will travel to East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, a source said that his visit will be a long one, about a month.

Saying that Kim appears to be going to the Eastern European countries in an attempt to ride out diplomatic isolation generated by the recent situation in Northeast Asia and the terrorist bombing in Burma, the same source noted: Our great concern is what impact Kim's visit to the Soviet Union will have on relations between North Korea, Communist China, and the Soviet Union as it is timed to coincide with the expansion of nonpolitical exchanges between Korea and Communist China in particular.

SPORTS EXCHANGE WITH PRC IN DIVING PLANNED

SK020325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP) -- The Asian Amateur Swimming Federation (AASF) elected Yi Myong-pak, president of the Korea Amateur Swimming Federation, as new president of the body in an ordinary general meeting held Tuesday at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel here. Yi won a unanimous vote from 33 representatives of 19 countries. He will hold the office until the 1990 Asian Games.

The plenary session also named four vice-presidents including Chinese Zhang Xirang and asked the incumbent president Edilberto Bonus to assume an honorary presidential position.

The AASF meeting decided to hold the 1988 Asian Swimming Championships in mainland China. The second Asian Swimming Championships will end Wednesday after a six-day competition at Seoul's Chamsil indoor swimming pool with 253 athletes from 17 countries.

The new president said Korea will expand sports exchanges with China in diving and with Japan in swimming events. Yi rose to the top executive spot at Hyundai Construction Co. Ltd. after a 12-year business career.

PRESIDENT CHON CALLS FOR RESPECT FOR LAW

SK020015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 May 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for a stronger sense of respect for the law among the citizenry. Respect for law is a vital necessity for establishing an autonomous, open society in Korea, he said.

Addressing a ceremony marking the 21st Law Day, Chon said citizens should have a firm determination to eradicate all kinds of "pathological phenomena" such as social irregularities and corruption, to establish an advanced society based on peace, equality and freedom. Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong read the presidential speech at a ceremony held at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center. It was attended by National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung and some 500 persons.

If citizens do not abide by the law, he said, the society can not guarantee equality, freedom and legitimacy. The president emphasized that freedom should be accompanied by responsibility and that established social norms should be respected in an open and autonomous society. This respect for the law, he said, is a fundamental principle of a democratic society.

The law is a kind of a promise agreed to by all citizens with a view to protecting their rights and freedom, the president said. In this sense, abiding by the law of the land is a guarantee for freedom rather than a restriction on freedom, President Chon stressed.

The president emphasized enhancing the law-abiding spirit among the citizenry to guarantee freedom and the rights of the majority. Later in the day, Chon hosted a reception for 22 citizens and public officials who had been cited in the ceremony.

DJP SEEKS STRICT PUNITIVE RULES OF ELECTION LAW

SK020012 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 May 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] plans to strengthen the punitive rules of the Parliamentary Election Law in an intensive bid to prevent the next election from becoming corrupt. As an initial step to eliminate vote-buying, the party is studying an idea of even punishing voters who demand money from candidates on the pretext of their support.

Party sources said yesterday, pointing out that the present law stipulates for punishment only against election campaigners who bribe voters, that "punishment should be also imposed on voters who commit corrupt practices of demanding money." The DJP is visualizing a punishment of up to three years in jail or up to 1.5 million won in fine against the "corrupt" voters, they said. "Election campaigns during the dead of night from midnight to 4 a.m. will be banned in order to prevent possible money-distribution by candidates throughhouse-to-house canvassing," the sources also said.

At the same time, plans are being studied for making strict conditions for the candidacy of independents. The plans include, among other things, banning those who quit political parties within six months from the election date from running in the election. The deposit money required for the candidacy will be increased from the present 15 million won to 30 million won for the independent candidates.

Political party candidates' deposit will be hiked to 10 million won from the current 7 million won. The joint campaign rally will be increased from the present two to three in cities, while the number in "kun" will be reduced from the present three to two, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the DJP will begin negotiations with the opposition parties over the revision of the election law next week after the visit of Pope John Paul II to Korea. The bipartisan talks over how to rewrite the law are expected to experience "rough sailing" since the opposition parties place major emphasis on increasing the number of constituencies against the DJP's basic position not to increase them.

THREE INDEPENDENT LAWMAKERS JOIN KNP

SK020017 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 May 84 p 1

[Text] A group of three independent lawmakers switched their political alliance and joined the opposition Korea National Party [KNP] yesterday, raising the party's parliamentary seats to 28. They are Yi Tae-yup from the Songnam-Kwangju District; Cho Hyong-tu from Chungmu-Tongyeong and No Tae-kuk from Changyong-Milyang. The new KNP recruits said at the entry ceremony that they chose to enter the party since independents experience many difficulties in carrying out their parliamentary activities. They said they have gained few chances to speak at legislative meetings, particularly plenary sessions. Last week, four former lawmakers joined the minority party. They included Sin Hyong-sik, a former secretary general of the now defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY MEETING

Meeting Opens

BK010613 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK) -- A meeting sponsored by the KUFNCD National Council and the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions was held this morning in Phnom Penh to mark the 98th anniversary of International Labor Day (1 May).

Among those in the presidium of the meeting were Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Men Saman, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the KPRP Central Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the front National Council; Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Keo Chanda, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Phnom Penh. Many members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also invited to the meeting.

Heng Teav took the floor and congratulated the Kampuchean working class for its contributions to economic restoration. After denouncing the perfidious maneuvers of Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces against the Kampuchean revolution, Heng Teav recommended to Kampuchean workers throughout the country making the most their role in the task of national defense and construction and reinforcing the combative alliance among the three Indochinese countries and the international solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to steadily develop the country toward socialism.

Chan Si's Opening Speech

BK020549 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Opening speech by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 1 May Phnom Penh meeting marking International Labor Day -- recorded]

[Text] This year we are organizing the celebrations of the International Labor Day, 1 May, and other major anniversaries in May at a time when our Army and people are scoring many victories in combating our enemies, defending our country, restoring our economy, and implementing our foreign policy.

During the first few months of this year, our Armed Forces, in cooperation with the people throughout the country, inflicted heavy losses on the enemies on all battlefields. Our production drive and efforts to restore our economy are developing rapidly, thus contributing to the implementation of the social and economic program set forth by the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee. Our worker-peasant class, intellectuals, and Armed Forces are making great efforts to create outstanding feats for welcoming the historic events in May -- 1 May, 7 May, and 19 May. We are organizing the 1 May celebrations in order to enhance the advanced revolutionary role and proletarian internationalist spirit of the working class, the sense of mastery and the revolutionary vigilance of our workers, personnel, and people in fulfilling their national defense and construction tasks and to stimulate our emulation drive to increase production and to build and strengthen the activities of the trade unions, particularly those of the local trade unions.

All this is aimed at successfully implementing the 1984 state plan and the resolutions of the first national trade unions congress. At the same time, we are joyfully celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, which brought an end to the French colonialists' war -- the great victory of the united struggle waged by the three Indochinese countries. This victory has created favorable conditions for the advance of each country's revolutionary struggle to drive out the enemy aggressors. It is imperative to be well aware of the insane and obstinate nature of the reactionaries and the dark maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionists, and other international reactionary forces who are colluding against the international revolution and the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. It is imperative for us to heighten revolutionary vigilance in order to be ready to smash the enemy's schemes and psychological warfare maneuvers.

Our Armed Forces and people must enhance their will to fight and win, consolidate the spirit of internationalist solidarity and solidarity of the three Indochinese countries, and firmly build the special alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos in order to further the cause of the revolution of President Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding, great leader of the Indochinese Communist Party. We pledge to learn from President Ho Chi Minh's heroic model -- his love for the country, people, and class; his proletarian internationalist spirit; and his good revolutionary ethics. We pledge to be ready to make all sacrifices for the cause of defending our fatherland's independence and freedom and the people's well-being and for the ideals of socialism and communism. Our cadres, party members, soldiers, workers, personnel, and people pledge to temper themselves in revolutionary ethics in accordance with the letter and spirit of the resolutions adopted by the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. Stimulated by these three grand anniversaries, all the workers, soldiers, and people have transformed their revolutionary zeal into concrete acts in the emulation drive to accelerate the three revolutionary movements aimed at successfully implementing the three goals of the two strategic tasks set forth by our party.

On behalf of the party, the Council of State, Council of Ministers, Federation of Trade Unions, and the presidium of this meeting, I sincerely thank all the national and international guests of honor who have taken part in this grand meeting. I solemnly declare the meeting open. [applause]

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES CHERNENKO MAY DAY GREETINGS

BK010600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 98th International Labor Day on 1 May, Comrade Konstantin Ustinov Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State. The message reads:

Please accept my warm greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 1 May solidarity day of the international workers.

DEFENSE MINISTER CONGRATULATES USTINOV

BK010730 Phnom Phenh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, PRK minister of national defense, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov on the latter's reappointment as USSR defense minister. The message reads:

Dear minister, I am honored and very happy to extend to you my most sincere congratulations on your reappointment as defense minister of the USSR. I am convinced that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two peoples, that is, peace and genuine socialism of Marxism-Leninism.

May you enjoy good health, long life, and success in your noble mission.

Please accept my highest regards.

STATISTICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH SRV

BK301338 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 30 -- Kampuchea and Vietnam have signed on last Sunday a programme of cooperation in statistical work for 1984 and the years to come. The programme provides that Vietnam continues to help Kampuchea train statistical personnel, and that the two sides will exchange study tours.

Signatories were Ti Yav, Kampuchean vice minister of planning and Tran Hai Bang, acting director of the General Department of Statistics of Vietnam, who concluded a five-day visit to Kampuchea on Monday. During his stay, Tran Hai Bang and his party were received by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

SPK REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS FOR 20-28 APR

BK020721 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 May (SPK) -- From 20 to 28 April, Thai aircraft violated Kampuchean airspace 21 times over the following areas: Preah Vihear temple, Hill 547 (Preah Vihear), the area north of Don Sar (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey), Ampil, Oddar, Kamrieng, and the area west of Ta Sanh (Battambang). In particular, on 21 and 23 April, Thai A-37's bombed and fired rockets and 20-mm cannons on the region north of Don Sar, 2 km inside Kampuchea.

Thai vessels, including two warships, made 132 incursions into areas from 5 to 24 miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang.

On the ground, artillery based in Thailand carried out 80 shellings against Hills 547 and 581 (Preah Vihear), Hill 479 (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey), Ampil Lake, Ta Sanh (Battambang), and Route 56 and Hill 343 (Pursat).

During the same period, many Khmer reactionary groups from Thailand infiltrated into Kampuchea. More than 200 intruders were put out of action and 43 weapons were seized by Kampuchean border guards and the local population.

10-17 APRIL CLASHES WITH 'BANDITS' REPORTED

BK010638 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] With all kinds of support given by the Thai authorities who are trailing after the Beijing expansionists, the Pol Pot remnants and Sereika forces, taking advantage of the thick forests and mountainous terrain, have crossed the border into our territory in an attempt to destroy and rob our people.

However, all of these elements' activities were smashed by our very vigilant Armed Forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers.

On 10 April, our Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers surrounded and killed nine bandits who had crossed the border into the area north and south of Damdek, 12 km inside Siem Reap Province, in an attempt to rob our people. Our forces also seized three weapons.

On 14 April, a group of bandits crossed the border into an area 13 km west of Sambo District, Kratie Province, in an attempt to launch sabotage activities. Our local security forces quickly surrounded them, killing 10 and seizing 10 weapons.

On 16 April, our vigilant security forces in Preah Net Preah District, Battambang Province, quickly surrounded and arrested two Sereika elements and seized a weapons.

On 17 April, a group of bandits had barely popped its head into an area 4 km southeast of Svay Don Kev in Pursat Province when it was quickly smashed by our militiamen in O Ta Pong commune. The militiamen killed six enemy elements on the spot, captured four others, and seized all of their weapons. At the same time, our militiamen of Bet Treang commune encountered and quickly smashed a group of bandits, killing an enemy element and seizing an AK and a quantity of war materiel.

VODK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN'S ACTIVITIES IN NIGER

BK020511 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] On 27 April His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president for foreign affairs, who is on a visit to Niger, met and held separate talks with His Excellency Hamid Algabit, prime minister of the Republic of Niger, and His Excellency Ide Oumarou, minister of foreign affairs of Niger.

During the meetings, Vice President Khieu Samphan conveyed the profound thanks of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK to the people and Government of Niger under the leadership of His Excellency President Sey Ni Kountche for their firm support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle. Vice President Khieu Samphan also spoke on the favorable development of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national salvation. On that occasion, the prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Niger reiterated their government's firm support for the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the CGDK. His Excellency Ide Oumarou, foreign minister of Niger, said: The just cause of the Kampuchean people is also the cause of the entire international community. The Kampuchean people's struggle enjoys the support of the world community in general. He stressed: The world cannot allow the aggressors to succeed in their aggressive acts. The world community must condemn the Hanoi authorities and those who support their aggression against Kampuchea. I would like to reassure Your Excellency the Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea that the people and Government of Niger will continue to support Democratic Kampuchea until Kampuchea is liberated and the Kampuchean people are allowed to select their own political system. Once again, we reiterate our support for your just struggle. We bow our head in respect for the souls of the Kampuchean combatants and people who have made outstanding sacrifices in defending the honor and independence of Kampuchea.

These meetings with the Niger leaders proceeded in an atmosphere of warmest friendship. Also present at the meetings were Ambassadors Hing Un and Suong Sikhoeun.

AFP REPORTS KPNLF'S EFFORTS TO SECURE IDB FUNDS

BK010431 Hong Kong AFP in English 0348 GMT 1 May 84

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 1 (AFP) -- Cambodia's main non-communist resistance group has announced the setting up of company-sized Moslem units under the command of Moslem officers fighting Vietnamese troops in their homeland. The announcement by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) appeared to be more significant politically than militarily, analysts here said. At least on one level, they noted, it seemed to reflect the ongoing struggle by both sides in the Cambodian conflict to win hearts, minds and cash from the Islamic world. No details were immediately available on the deployment of the Moslem units, whose creation was reported in the April 25 issue of the KPNLF monthly news letter. In addition, the KPNLF official said to be in charge of the matter failed to reply to repeated requests by telephone for more information. But the timing of the report suggested that the KPNLF was looking beyond the battlefield. A companion item in the front's release referred to a visit to KPNLF camps last month by a representative of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

The KPNLF said in its bulletin that about 2,500 Moslems are living in the resistance enclaves it controls along the Thai border. They are among the survivors of ex-Premier Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge government, accused by many authorities of decimating Cambodia's Moslems during their brutal four-year-rule. The KPNLF is not alone in trying to tap Islamic oil wealth. Mr. Heng Samrin and his Vietnamese backers have also played a "Moslem card" in the past, with results that remain unclear. The focus of these efforts has been the Islamic Development Bank, the Jidda, Saudi Arabia-based financial arm of the Islamic Conference Organization. Last month, KPNLF President Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk, chief of the tripartite resistance coalition, sent personal Moslem representatives on a joint mission to Jidda. Abdulgaffar Peang-meth, Mr. Son Sann's representative, and Lah Tol, Prince Sihanouk's, arrived there on March 23 to "explain the situation of the Cambodian Moslems" to IDB President Mohamad Ali, the KPNLF reported.

The bank followed through two weeks ago, sending a special envoy, Seddik Taouti [name as received], to visit Moslems in the non-communist encampments along the embattled Thai-Cambodian border. Mr. Taouti is a special assistant to the IDB president. So far, the IDB has made no commitments to the non-communist factions, sources from both groups told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. But the sources said they were optimistic funds would eventually be made available.

The Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh also appeared to be optimistic about prospects with the IDB. Last October 4, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said the bank had earmarked \$1 million to help Moslems under Mr. Heng Samrin's control. The IDB sent Mr. Taouti himself to Cambodia in June 1981 "to study means of channeling" the aid through Phnom Penh, VNA said. But neither the Vietnamese nor the Heng Samrin authorities subsequently reported the actual receipt of any IDB funds.

Malysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie has been instrumental in pushing the non-communist factions' requests for aid, according to Mr. Son Sann. Mr. Ghazali Shafie reportedly stood up for them at the Islamic Conference foreign ministers' meeting in Dhaka last December. Thailand has also contacted the IDB on behalf of the Cambodian resistance, a Thai Foreign Ministry official said. He said Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who will visit Egypt later this month as part of a three-nation African tour, also planned to seek Cairo's support in obtaining the IDB aid for the non-communist Cambodians.

LPDR TRADE UNION CHIEF ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY

BK011141 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 1st (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao people reaffirmed their full support to all the movements struggling for peace in the world and condemned the common scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists which aims to deteriorate the international detente and to lead the human being to a new nuclear holocaust, the chairman of the Federation of the Lao Trade Unions, Thit Soi Sombatdouang, declared at the mass rally marking the international workers' day, 1st of May, organised here this morning.

The mass rally was attended by top party and state ranking leaders and more than 10,000 Vientianeses. Among those present on the rostrum were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Khambou Sounisai, member of the LPRP CC and head of the Vientiane Administrative Committee, Thit Soi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Federation of the Lao Trade Unions. The head of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (B. Dmitriy), who is here to celebrate the May Day in Vientiane, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organisations to Laos were also on hand.

The Lao workers and labouring people, T. Sombatdouang contined to say, is intensifying all their effort to concretize the resolution of the third general congress of the LPRP and had so far scored satisfactory successes in many fields. When evoking the socialist system, he stressed that so far the USSR is becoming the pillar of the world socialist system and Laos will consolidate its special relations with Vietnam and Kampuchea in order to reinforce the socialist system in the Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries will step forward, hand in hand, in view to transform the S.E. Asia into the region of peace, stability and cooperation. He also seized this occasion to condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists who, he stressed, through the present visit of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan to China, will enclose their collusion in threatening S.E. Asia and elsewhere in the world. They will also continue to use some ASEAN countries to train and supply the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary [forces] with arms and weapons in view to disturb the three Indochinese people in their peaceful activities, T. Sombatdouang pointed out. The trade union leader also rejected the deterioration of the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai and Vietnam-Chinese borders on the provocation of Beijing. He also reaffirmed the Lao permanent stand to support the peace proposals of the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw's Treaty and the declaration of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and that of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, respectively issued on April 2nd and 3rd, on the situation at the common borders of those two countries with Thailand and China.

The mass rally was ended with the display of the national and international anthems.

AID AGENCY, SWEDISH MINISTRY KEPT ATTACK SECRET

WA021330 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] The aid agency, Sida, and the Foreign Ministry were not in agreement as to which of them should make public information on the guerrilla attack against two Swedish aid workers in Laos. Therefore the attack against the forestry project in Muong Mai was kept secret for over a month.

"It was a mistake, and we will learn from it," said Costa Edgren, who is responsible for aid matters in the Foreign Ministry. "We were forced to get a clear picture of what happened. The first reports from Vientiane were exaggerated and erroneous. We had the impression that the forestry project in Muong Mai had been attacked and destroyed, and that Swedes had been killed. After a week it became clear as to what had happened."

"It was surprising that the attack was so well planned," said Costa Edgren. "The safety of the Swedish personnel was put uppermost. If they are to return to Muong Mai we must assure ourselves that this was a chance attack." "We have no plans on interrupting the forestry project, unless the security situation in the area worsens," said Bo Goransson of Sida. The attack means a setback in the work at Muong Mai, according to Goransson. But the project will soon be into a phase in which the Swedish personnel will be withdrawn. There is a year and half left before the completion of the project. The project was started in 1979 and has so far cost 65 million kronor. In mid-May there will be aid talks with Laos in Vientiane. The security situation will also enter into the discussions. Sweden is the largest Western bilateral aid donor.

SRV EDUCATION GROUP ARRIVES; SEES PHITSAMAI

BK281005 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 28 (KPL) -- The delegation of education of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by its deputy minister Ho Truc, arrived here on April 26, for a friendship visit of the Lao PDR. Later on the afternoon of the same day, the Vietnamese delegation called on Prof. Bountiam Phitsamai, minister of education, during which matters on education cooperation between the two countries were raised. The two sides highly appreciated the mutual assistance between the two ministries of education of Laos and Vietnam in the past as well as at the present time, and also exchanged views on the cooperation for short and long terms.

The delegation will stay in Laos for a week and will pay courtesy visits to the Lao leaders and visit many places of interest in Vientiane Province.

LPDR TRADE UNION, USSR EMBASSY OPEN PHOTO EXHIBIT

BK011016 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 1 (KPL) -- The Lao Federation of Trade Unions (LFTU) in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and the Soviet Embassy to Laos, organized here a photo exhibition to mark the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist struggle carried out by the Soviet people.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-chariman of the Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Committee, Thit Soi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the party CC and president of the LFTU, [B. Dmitriy] head of the Soviet visiting delegation of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions which is to celebrate May Day in Vientiane. Members of the diplomatic corps of the socialist countries to Lao PDR were also on hand.

Photos exhibited on the occasion reflect victory of the heroic Soviet people in the struggle against the German fascists and their henchmen and the successes and the livelihood of the Soviet working people.

Group Meets Sombatdouang

BK011058 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 1 (KPL) -- Thit Soi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the party CC and chairman of the Lao Federation of Trade Union, on April 30, received here the visiting delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union led by (Brousmia Dmitriy). The host and guest on this occasion highly evaluated and wished for the further consolidation of the solidarity relations, the mutual assistance and cooperation between the two unions.

GREETINGS SENT TO KARMAL ON DRA SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

BK290357 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, LPDR president, to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of Revolutionary Council of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Sultan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of Afghan Council of Ministers; dated 27 April]

[Text] On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], on behalf of the LPRP, the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers, and the Lao people, and in our own names, we are very proud to extend our warmest fraternal congratulations and best wishes to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the DRA Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Afghan people.

Over the past 6 years, even though the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces have openly carried out aggression against and interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, the fraternal Afghan people have managed to overcome all difficulties, securely defended their independence and territorial integrity, and scored great achievements in numerous fields in building their country along the socialist path. We are firmly convinced that under the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the PDPA and with the invaluable support and assistance from the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and all peace- and justice-loving progressive people throughout the world, the struggle of the Afghan people against the undeclared war of the U.S. imperialists -- in collusion with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen -- will certainly score a victory, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in this region and the world. May the existing fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Afghanistan be further developed and strengthened.

SRV ENVOY REJECTS PROTEST; SHELLING CONTINUES

BK020011 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 May 84 p 1

[Text] Thailand yesterday lodged an official protest over Vietnam's "blatantly provocative" artillery attack on a Thai village which killed one villager and injured about 50 others. Shortly before a protest note was handed to Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Quang Co, another 14 shells from Vietnamese guns landed at the deserted village of Ban Ta Weng in Bua Chet Sub-district of Surin, field sources in the province said. The village was evacuated because of the danger of the Hanoi army shelling.

At about the time Mr Co rejected the protest note and its contents, a Thai patrol exchanged fire for 20 minutes with Vietnamese troops at Hill 425 in the Chong Phrik area. No casualties were reported.

Mr Co was summoned to the Foreign Ministry, where the protest note was read to him by Deputy Director Chawat Attayutti of ministry's Political Department. The Vietnamese envoy repeated his action of last month, refused to acknowledge the protest note and denied any Vietnamese hand in Monday's shelling of Surin Province's Ban Charat village in Bua Chet Sub-district, 12 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The ministry's protest letter said: "Such Vietnamese military activity can be clearly regarded as blatantly provocative. It is also a violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Thailand. Moreover, it is not conducive to the maintenance of a good relationship between Thailand and Vietnam, which are not at war." The note also said the Vietnamese action did not promote peace and stability in the region.

"The Thai Government holds the Vietnamese Government responsible for such serious incidents and all the damages incurred to Thailand," the note said, adding that Hanoi must take measures to prevent such incidents from reoccurring. The letter also protested the Vietnamese incursion at Phra Palai Pass in Kantharalak District of Sisaket Province on March 25, and the April 15 downing of a Thai observation plane near Ban Tha Weng in Bua Chet Sub-district, in which one crew member died. Mr Chawat also said that Thailand protested the Vietnamese sinking of a Thai fishing boat at Losin Island off the Kampuchean coast, and demanded the immediate release of fishermen captured.

Military sources said the road leading to Ban Charat was closed yesterday and a number of villagers were evacuated from the area. They said that about 100 families from Khana and Khanat villages, two km west of Ban Charat, have also abandoned their homes.

Another report from Buri Ram Province which reached Bangkok yesterday quoted Border Patrol Police [BPP] sources as saying that on April 29, two BPP men were wounded in fighting between a BPP patrol and Vietnamese troops in Ban Kruat District. BPP sources said the Vietnamese troops suffered an unknown number of casualties.

PREM'S TOUR BRINGS INCREASED ANTINARCOTICS AID

BK020608 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 May 84 p 3

[Text] A top anti-narcotics official said yesterday that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's tour of six nations in Europe and North America resulted in an increase in aid and cooperation from those countries for government efforts to repress narcotics production and trafficking here.

Secretary General of the Office of the Narcotic Control Board (ONCB) Pol Lt Gen Chaowalit Yotmani told a news conference that he also expected growing support from friendly countries for the crop substitution projects in the North.

He said his office had sent details to their embassies of projects to introduce substitution crops to hilltribe people in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Phayao, Lampang, Tak and Mae Hong Son, and he was optimistic over responses from the countries concerned. The crop substitution projects are aimed at dissuading the hilltribe people from growing opium and continuing slash-and-burn cultivation, he said.

Pol Maj Gen Chaowalit, who accompanied Gen Prem on a 20-day trip to six nations last month, said West Germany promised to help train ONCB officials for the crack-down on drug trafficking. Germany will also provide communications and other equipment as well as expertise for the implementation of crop substitution projects in Tambon Wari, Mae Suai District of Chiang Rai, the Lang River basin in Muang District of Mae Hong Son and the mouth of the Ping River in Chiang Dao District of Chiang Mai, according to the ONCB chief.

The projects cover about 3,000 square kms of cultivation land, and the German aid would be given until 1988, he said. He also described as satisfactory the results of negotiations with the United States, Denmark and Yugoslavia over their cooperation with Thailand in the crack-down on international drug trafficking. The premier and his entourage visited Canada, the United States, Yugoslavia, Denmark, West Germany, and Switzerland last month.

ATHIT ON PARLIAMENT SESSION, BORDER SITUATION

BK020512 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 May 84 p 4

["Politically Speaking" column: "Gen Athit Predicts Calm on the Political Front"]

[Text] Whatever it means, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has said there should be no complications during the next three months while Parliament is in session. "It's a matter for the Members of Parliament to debate issues out in their own straightforward and frank manner," he said.

The supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief's "Meet the People" broadcast was aired yesterday morning over the army station although he himself was on a visit to Indonesia (due to return Friday). The programme has been taped in advance, with well-known academician Dr Wisanu Krua-ngam serving as emcee posing questions.

The timing of the broadcast, which came one day after the Senate picked a new Speaker and two days before the House of Representatives meets to consider a no-confidence motion against Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot, has struck many political observers as interesting, especially after the army chief had publicly asked the Opposition Chat Thai Party to "take it easy" in the censure move against the interior minister.

Gen Athit was speaking with a tone of compromise. He said Parliamentarians naturally would be working things out their own way. "The opposition would certainly try to make proposals to the government while the government would have a chance to explain what it is doing. If everything is carried out with sincerity, there shouldn't be any problems. It would be in line with the democratic rule. There should be no complications because we Thais would talk things over, be they in the government or opposition," Gen Athit said.

Dr Wisanu asked Gen Athit whether he had anything in particular to offer to the Thai people. The military strongman laughed and said: "No, nothing special. I am already talking on radio to people all around the country anyway."

He played down the upcoming debate in the House as "a means of teasing one another ("saeo" in Thai)". "It's fun. There is nothing serious about it. Naturally, in Parliament, when somebody speaks, there must be some jesting and joking," he said.

On Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's recently-concluded 20-day, six-nation visit, Gen Athit said the timing was appropriate since it was at a time when the border situation erupted along the eastern front. But the Army chief made it plain that the coincidence was by no means drummed up. "The incidents took place because the other side took the initiatives to do it. Thai [as published] prompted the prime minister to coordinate with me all the time throughout his trip abroad. And the prime minister was able to brief the leaders of the various countries he visited with timely and accurate information," he said.

"Politically, it was good for Thailand. It goes to show that Thailand was facing both security and economic problems. So, they could offer any assistance they could. Whatever reluctance there might have been in the minds of some countries just disappeared. They offered us assurances and confidence," Gen Athit said.

On the eastern front along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Army chief said the soldiers could put the situation under proper control despite some fighting spillover and the overshooting of artillery shelling. "The overall situation is no cause for concern. No abrupt, serious changes are expected," he said.

Gen Athit said that as long as Vietnam has its troops in Kampuchea, which is not its own soil, such dry-season fighting would continue. The Khmers would certainly continue to push the Vietnamese out of their country.

"This year, Vietnam has failed politically and in the international scene. That's why they resorted to hit from behind the resistance forces' defence line, adjacent to the Thai border. "So, we have to be on guard all the time. We respect others' sovereignty. At the same time, we will protect ours," he said. Foreign troops that cross the border would have to be disarmed. "If they refuse to be disarmed, then we would have to fight," he said.

Gen Athit said that defence strategy along the border will continue to be stepped up. "We will build irrigation dykes along the border to provide water to the people and to block any possible movements by the other side. We will do that almost all the way along the border. Security forces will be deployed to protect farmers working on their farms along the border. Villages will get their shelters and bunkers. Where fighting is heavy, local villagers would be evacuated," he said.

Gen Athit was asked about the speculation over the military reshuffle in the near future. "Moving soldiers around is a normal thing. We do it nearly every month. I sign such reshuffle orders all the time, and there was no news. Nobody pays attention to that. It's an ordinary thing," he said.

Gen Athit's political comments have notably been low-keyed compared to his earlier statements last year in the wake of the proposed constitutional amendments. He has avoided that issue since and, if anything, the Army will attempt to play down its political role despite earlier claims by senior Army officers that the Armed Forces could not be totally ignored in the overall political scheme of things.

The absence of political comments from the military establishment in recent months should not, however, be construed to mean that it has abandoned its original line of thinking that its role in the political equation must be taken seriously and that it should even be institutionalized, for long-term purposes. But that line of thinking won't be made public again following the disastrous effects that most observers believed had been brought about through clumsy mishandling.

Gen Athit's latest political comments appear to try to portray a "moderating force" in the overall scheme of things. In fact, the emphasis that all parties concerned, both in the government and opposition, do have a legitimate role to play in the parliamentary system does underscore a new degree of political finesse that has been ingrained into the military establishment recently.

If the question of a constitutional amendment to allow government officials to hold political posts concurrently should come up again, it won't be from the obvious persons who might stand to gain from the change. There are other subtle ways and channels to bring that about. The timing, however, doesn't prove ripe at the time being. Meanwhile, the best thing to do is to stay away, cultivating an image of maturity and personal concern "from a distance."

ATHIT SCHEDULES PRC VISIT MEETING WITH ZHAO

BK020019 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 May 84 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will visit China between May 15-22 during which he will hold talks with Chinese military and political leaders. Gen Athit has been scheduled to hold talks with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao and other senior military leaders during his week-long visit, according to informed sources.

Gen Athit confirmed that he will visit China in a radio broadcast yesterday. The programme had been taped in advance. He left Monday for Indonesia for a week-long visit during which he met Indonesian President Suharto.

VISITING UK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TORPEDO OFFER

BK280550 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy is interested in buying the "Sting Ray" anti-submarine torpedo from the United Kingdom, which is trying to upgrade defence relations with Thailand by introducing improved training programmes for Thai military officers, British Minister of State for Defence Procurement Geoffrey Pattie said Thursday. Pattie told THE NATION in an interview that the "Sting Ray" torpedo was discussed during talks with Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat on Thursday.

The Sting Ray is a lightweight homing torpedo that can be launched by aircraft, helicopters or ships. Adm Praphat said last month that the Navy was building new ships to accommodate the Sting Ray. Pattie said Thailand would be the first country in the region to acquire the Sting Ray. The plan to purchase it is part of the navy's plan to modernize its defence capabilities.

Pattie, who arrived here Wednesday with his wife for a six-day visit as guest of the Defence Ministry, said Thai military leaders are also interested in British light tanks. Pattie on Thursday met Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Deputy Defence Minister ACM Phaniang Kantarat.

He said that Thai military leaders were keen on improving defence relations with Britain, which has provided basic training for a number of Thai officers. However, Pattie said Britain is studying ways to improve the training courses so that more Thai personnel can get advanced training.

Pattie, who flew to Chiang Mai yesterday after laying a wreath at the War Cemetery in Kanchanaburi, said Britain has been following the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border with interest. From Bangkok he will go to Indian on Monday.

SITTHI TO LOBBY FOR KHMER RESISTANCE IN AFRICA

BK010354 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila plans his first African tour late next month during which he will seek active support for the Khmer resistance from countries with prominent standing in the Nonaligned Movement and Arab states.

According to the Foreign Ministry sources, Foreign Minister Sitthi will visit Egypt, Tanzania, and Kenya during 25 May to 7 June. During the trip, Foreign Minister Sitthi will hold talks with his counterparts in the three countries and pay a courtesy call on President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, and Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din of Egypt. The sources said that the three countries will be asked to help ASEAN lobby for more support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to boost its position when the UN General Assembly is convened late this year.

GOVERNMENT FORCES CAPTURE 'COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD'

BK010313 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 May 84 p 6

[Text] Nakhon Si Thammarat -- Government troops yesterday morning overran a communist stronghold in jungle here in a follow-up to a military offensive which swept through three communist jungle camps in areas straddling Surat Thani and Krabi last month, a senior army official said.

Commander of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 42 Col (special) Siri Watthanakun said that the government troops, including rangers, captured a female communist insurgent and seized an assortment of war weapons, including five rifles and a large amount of ammunition, as well as logistic supplies, in the operation. He said the government troops also clashed for five minutes with a group of communist insurgents while the troops were evacuating the logistic supplies and weapons from the camp. The casualties from the clash were not immediately known.

He added that the jungle camp was the hideout of about 30 communist insurgents who fled a military offensive, codenamed Thaksin 274, which was launched against communist strongholds in the areas straddling Surat Thani and Krabi last month. The government captured three jungle camps in last month's operation. Five government troops were killed and 15 others wounded in the military campaign.

The communist insurgents had earlier fled from their stronghold in Chong Chang, known as Camp 508, in Surat Thani to the areas between the province and neighbouring Krabi. The camp had fallen to the government. Col (Special) Siri described as a political success the seizure of the jungle communist camp near Na Kham Village, Tambon Kalo of Thasala District here yesterday.

AIR BOMBARDMENT BEGINS AGAINST CPM GUERRILLAS

BK010922 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 May 84 p 3

[Text] Betong -- The Fourth Army Region this morning began an air strike on a suspected stronghold of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) near the Thai-Malaysian border, a military source said. Several hundred armed guerrillas are believed to be gathering at the stronghold, 20 kilometres northeast of this southern border district.

The source said the camp was in a rugged mountain area and only about 600 metres away from a CPM camp seized by Thai soldiers two weeks ago. He said that about 1,000 Thai military personnel had moved into the area shortly after the air strike.

Meanwhile, armed CPM members last night bombarded the captured camp where 200 Thai troopers are stationed, the source said. He said the attack caused injuries to two Thai soldiers, bringing to more than 30 the number of Thai soldiers wounded since the drive against the CPM began on April 14. The number of dead soldiers stood at five.

The overrun camp, believed to be the largest among the CPM strongholds, has many houses and tunnels as well as booby-traps planted by the insurgents before they fled. The source said Thai troopers had to use sniffer dogs to help clear the areas. About 900 armed CPM members are still operating in the border area, the source added.

BRIEFS

JANUARY-APRIL RICE EXPORT -- The commerce minister has reported that from January to April, Thailand exported over 1.3 million metric tons of rice. Some 380,000 metric tons of rice were exported by the government, the rest by private sectors. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 23 Apr 84 BK]

RICE EXPORT TO LAOS -- Worathep Suphadun, commercial counselor attached to the Thai Embassy in Vientiane, told reporters at the Commerce Ministry that in 1984 Laos wants to buy 110,000 metric tons of glutinous rice from Thailand. In 1982 and 1983, Laos imported only 30,000 metric tons of the crop annually. Laos' production of glutinous rice has fallen this year as a result of the drought that hit the country last year. Part of the money Laos will pay for the rice will come from donations given by international organizations and foreign countries. Thailand's exports to Laos last year amounted to 762 million baht while its imports from that country was recorded at 27 million baht. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Apr 84 BK]

1983 MAJOR EXPORT EARNERS -- According to the Business Economics Department, rice was the biggest income earner in 1983 -- at 20.531 billion baht, or 14 percent of the overall national export value. Next major earners were tapioca products, at 15.835 billion baht; textile products, 14.897 billion baht; natural rubber and related products, 12.497 billion baht; precious stones, 7.349 billion baht; sugar, 6.928 billion baht; electrical circuit boards, 6.548 billion baht; and tin, 6.020 billion baht. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 29 Apr 84 BK]

CANADIAN AID FOR REFUGEES -- The acting Canadian foreign minister stated on 11 April that his government will provide 900,000 Canadian dollars in humanitarian aid through the International Red Cross for refugees along the Kampuchean border and procurement of medicines for these refugees. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 27 Apr 84 BK]

END OF APRIL SHELLING IN LANG SON BY PRC REPORTED

BK011520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1439 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] On 29 and 30 April, China again fired artillery at 21 places in Cao Loc and Dinh Lap Districts of Lang Son Province.

From 0800-0855 on 29 April, the Chinese aggressors fired an additional 100 120-mm mortar and 122-mm and 85-mm artillery shells at 15 places, including Peak 708 and Ban Rap, Ban Ray, Ban Coc Tuong, and Thach Tam villages in Cao Loc District. In addition to this, they also shelled six other places in Ban Trac in Dinh Lam District and various major junctions on Routes 4-A and 1-B. With high vigilance, our people in the above localities quickly evacuated their valuables and livestock to previously designated places and took cover in underground shelters. The enemy artillery shells destroyed 3 houses, damaged nearly 20 others, and killed 2 buffaloes and a number of other livestock.

On 30 April, China continued to fire artillery on Thach Lam and Thu Hung villages in Cao Loc District, and Van Thu village in Van Lang District, and the Dong Dang three-way road junction, killing an elderly person and injuring a number of people. It was most barbarous that the Chinese shelling set ablaze the Van Thu village elementary school, depriving the school children of their educational facility. Particularly in Bac Trac, during all but 2 days since 2 April the Chinese have continuously shelled more than 40 places, inflicting heavy losses on the people. During this spate of shelling, the Chinese made many surprise night artillery attacks up to 10 km deep inside Lang Son such as at Na Ray, but our people in these areas continued to dig more underground shelters, stand fast, finish planting their spring rice on the entire area and grow vegetables and subsidiary food crops, and stand ready for combat.

PEOPLE URGED TO SMASH PROVOCATIVE PRC SCHEMES

OW011455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 May 84

[Station commentary: "Develop the Dien Bien Phu Spirit, Resolutely Smash All Beijing's Provocative and Land-Grabbing Schemes"]

[Text] In the last days of April and in early May, the Beijing expansionists have made sensational moves. They have sent a number of regular force divisions [suw dqoanf] of various army corps of the Kunming Military Region to attack a number of hills on Vietnamese territory in the border province of Ha Tuyen. This acrobatic escalation performed for U.S. President Reagan now on a visit to China, will surely please the U.S. boss. As a rule, over the past decades, whenever a U.S. president tours China or a Beijing top leader visits America, the Beijing expansionists had to present their American bosses with a worthwhile gift by concurring with them in opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other Indochinese countries as well as the world revolutionary movement.

No one will forget how during Nixon's visit to China, they agreed to blockade Haiphong harbor, send U.S. aircraft to bomb Hanoi, and dispatch Chinese troops to illegally encroach on Vietnam's Paracel archipelago. And during Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, Nixon gave the green light in supporting China in sending troops to invade the six northern border provinces of Vietnam.

And currently, during U.S. President Reagan's visit to China, everyone realizes how Beijing has tried to make moves to please its American boss. The Beijing rulers want to put up a great performance and make a fuss in order to display their hegemonistic power and prove their diligence and loyalty to the Americans. But, this is not an easy thing to do, because their strength is limited. And world reaction has displeased and angered them.

For this reason, Beijing's malicious and pernicious maneuver consists of seeking by every means to nibble and occupy a number of strategically important hills on Vietnamese soil, erode the Vietnamese forces, and weaken the Vietnamese people so that they cannot enjoy stability and build the country. Whenever an opportunity occurs, the Chinese rulers would recklessly launch a large-scale aggressive offensive against Vietnam.

Can they achieve all these things? In more than 1 month now, they have stupidly concocted a story of Vietnamese armed provocations along the Chinese border and Vietnamese construction of fortifications and bases on Chinese territory. They have conducted artillery shellings, intrusions, and land-grabbing acts along the northern border.

Displaying the Dien Bien Phu spirit of resolutely fighting and defeating the enemy, our Armed Forces and people in the six northern border provinces have promptly and vigorously counterattacked the Chinese troops. Our artillery and firepower have destroyed many of their artillery emplacements and military positions, causing them to cry out in some areas.

On hills 820 and 636 in Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province, cadres and combatants of Unit H of the 37th Army have stood vigilant and repelled their land-grabbing attacks, causing heavy losses to them. On Hills 1036 and 1250 of the Bat mountain range in Yen Minh District, Ha Tuyen Province, local troops of the Dao, Tay, (Mong), Nung, and Kinh nationalities have fought very valiantly and resourcefully, repulsing all enemy attacks. Our compatriots in the six border provinces have remained vigilant and calm and participated in the fight and in combat-support activities while standing combat ready and maintaining production work.

The enemy is now continuing to escalate the war and expand the scale of his land-grabbing attacks by using larger military forces and launching fiercer attacks. He may launch a blitz offensive by coordinating his infantry and artillery forces. Whenever our forces are negligent, he may wage a long-term, endless battle of attrition and wait for a good opportunity to launch a land-grabbing attack.

Our enemy may carry out many more perfidious and dangerous schemes. He is trying his utmost to wage his multifaceted war of sabotage. We must be calm and vigilant. As we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory countrywide, we are very proud of our Armed Forces' glorious traditions. In this campaign, imbued with the Dien Bien Phu spirit, we were able to tide over all difficulties. For many days and nights we built roads and moved heavy guns across mountains.

For many days and nights, under the Dien Bien Phu sky ablaze with the flames of bombs and shells, we dug trenches, conducted encroachment attacks, and tightened the siege. Many of our brave, resourceful, and creative surprise battles paralyzed the enemy. Our combatants in Dien Bien Phu, who did not rely only on this, used even enemy weapons and ammunition to fight and annihilate the enemy. While trying to save every bullet, they tried to achieve the highest combat effectiveness each time they fired a weapon. They created numerous bold combat methods. Our cadres were always present wherever the battle was the most difficult and fiercest in order to organize, command, and lead troops to fight. At that time, our entire people did their utmost to support the frontline while engaging in production and combat and supporting combat activities.

This is the Dien Bien Phu spirit, a spirit of resolutely fighting and triumphing with which our entire people defeated the Navarre military plan to take their resistance war against French colonialism to a new stage. For this reason, our people won a brilliant victory in the 1953-54 winter-spring strategic offensive which culminated in the Dien Bien Phu victory.

The Beijing rulers are now escalating the war and resorting to provocations. They have committed many crimes against the Vietnamese people. They are challenging our nation and our people. Developing the Dien Bien Phu spirit, our Armed Forces and people along the entire northern border must be vigilant and stand highly combat ready to promptly punish all enemy's armed provocations and land-grabbing acts against Vietnam. Our Armed Forces and people are determined to drive all Chinese invaders out of their territory and protect every inch of their beloved fatherland.

COMMENTARY SCORES PRC ATTACKS, SINO-U.S. TALKS

BK011316 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Beijing leadership has committed another crime against the Vietnamese people. On 28 and 29 April, Chinese rulers mobilized three regiments to launch a land-grabbing attack on three hills in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. Since early April, the Beijing leadership has systematically increased their armed provocations and acts of sabotage against Vietnam in all fields. Chinese artillery and mortar shelling has been conducted along with cross-border incursions involving battalion- or regiment-sized units. Chinese shellings and attacks caused big human and material losses on the Vietnamese civilians.

In the first 20 days of April, China fired more than 30,000 shells on more than 1,000 positions along Vietnamese northern border. Chinese troops also infiltrated into Vietnamese territory, killing or wounding 80 Vietnamese civilians, including old people, children, and teachers. These Chinese war crimes were committed when Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang were warmly receiving U.S. President Reagan. At the same time, they have repeatedly sent Pol Pot remnants into Kampuchea for sabotage activities, thus aggravating tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

These Chinese acts of war made people recall what happened in February 1979. People wonder Beijing, by attacking Vietnam, wants to find a gift for U.S. President Reagan to its loyalty to the imperialist chieftain. [sentence as heard] Obviously, the growing Sino-U.S. collusion is posing a direct threat to all nations in the region.

In a move which seems to coordinate with the Chinese war crimes, the U.S. ambassador to Bangkok has informed that U.S. aircraft carrier Midway and its seven escort vessels will arrive at the Thai port of Phatthaya on 1 May. Earlier, the U.S. had declared to immediately send 40 M-48 tanks to the Thai-Kampuchean border region. These coordinated acts by Washington and Beijing give lie to their claim about the imaginary Soviet threat which is, in fact, a smokescreen to cover up the bellicose policy of the two most reactionary forces, notorious for their many wars of aggression against other nations.

Both Beijing and Washington are very satisfied at the results of the talk between Deng Xiaoping and Reagan which lasted 20 minutes longer than scheduled. After the talk, Reagan told newsmen that they can judge the outcome of the talk from the smiles on the faces of Deng and Reagan. The Japanese news agency KYODO reported that both the United States and China share the same views on many international issues, including the policy toward the Soviet Union. This fact shows that the close Sino-U.S. collusion is aimed to oppose the Soviet Union, the socialist community, peace, and progressive forces of the world.

By colluding with the U.S. to step up their criminal acts against the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and other nations, the Beijing leadership is being condemned by the world public. As Chinese radio Ba Yi reported, the Sino-U.S. collusion reflects the treacherous foreign policy of the Beijing leadership who make black white and who turn friend into foe.

PAPER DENOUNCES U.S., PRC DESIGNS OF REAGAN VISIT

OW300733 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 30 Apr 84

["Paper Denounces U.S. and China's Designs in Reagan's Trip" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30 -- All U.S. - Chinese talks taking place in Beijing now focus on the strategy of opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, says NHAN DAN in today's commentary of President Reagan's trip to China.

The paper points out that the U.S.'s familiar slander about a "Soviet threat" is intended to cover up the Reagan administration's aggressive and war-like policy around the world, particularly in Asia and the Pacific, with the collaboration of the Japanese militarists, the South Korean dictators and the Chinese reactionaries. "Realities in Asia over the past few decades, "the paper notes, "have always revealed U.S. imperialism as the biggest threat and the perpetrator of the most barbarous acts of war. It is the U.S. imperialists and nobody else who conducted the biggest war of aggression since World War Two in Vietnam nine years ago, which was completely defeated. And it is the Chinese reactionaries who have grabbed the lands of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, India and Burma, and illegally occupied Vietnam's Hoang Sa archipelago, and waged a large-scale war of aggression against Vietnam's six northern border provinces."

NHAN DAN continues: "Even worse, to serve their expansionist and hegemonistic designs, the Beijing rulers far from condemning the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts in the world have toadied to Reagan by charging Vietnam with 'invading China and Kampuchea' and joining the U.S. in opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the socialist community as a whole, and undermining world peace and revolution. They have openly declared that they 'have shared certain common views' in their meeting with Reagan." Talks and bargains between the U.S. and China in Beijing clearly show that the Beijing reactionaries are gradually tying themselves to the U.S. counterrevolutionary strategy, making use of the U.S. and joining hands with the U.S. to carry out their expansionist and hegemonistic plots."

"Reagan's trip to China and the U.S. - Chinese collusion seriously threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia, the Pacific and the world as a whole," concludes the paper.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY CITED ON REAGAN IN PRC

BK011233 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Under the title "Chorus Against Peace and Revolution in Beijing," a commentary in today's NHAN DAN says: The Beijing reactionaries have created many rare opportunities for Reagan during this visit to China, thereby enabling this imperialist chieftain and most tyrannical warmonger to grossly criticize the Soviet Union and raise a hue and cry against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the world revolutionary movement.

Even before this arrival in Beijing, Reagan said in Honolulu that the significance of his China trip was to call on Beijing and the countries in the Pacific region to cooperate with the United States in opposing the Soviet Union. Since his arrival in Beijing, Reagan has repeatedly mentioned the need for the United States and China to join hands in opposing the so-called threat from the Soviet Union.

After rejecting Reagan's malicious slanders against Laos and our people, the commentary lays bare the crimes perpetrated by the United States against peoples in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and its collusion with Beijing in opposing the revolutionary undertakings of the three Indochinese countries.

The commentary continues: The diabolical U.S. -Chinese alliance taking place in Beijing is focused mostly on the strategy of opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan. Even worse, to serve their expansionist and hegemonist designs, the Beijing rulers, far from condemning the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts in the world, have toadied to Reagan by charging Vietnam with invading China and Kampuchea and have joined the United States in opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the socialist community, thus undermining world peace and the revolutionary movement. They have openly declared that they share certain common views with Reagan.

Reagan said that U.S. -Chinese cooperation is of vital importance and declared that he would help China carry out its four modernizations program. Reagan sells arms and transfers high-level technology and nuclear fuel to China to oppose whom? Certainly not to oppose Japan, which China considers its closest friend until the 21st century, or South Korea, with whom China is maintaining constant contact.

The U.S. imperialists are coordinating closely with the Beijing reactionary clique in a crusade against the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the revolutionary movement in Asia and the world. The talks and bargains between the United States and China in Beijing clearly show that the Beijing reactionaries are gradually tying themselves to the U.S. counterrevolutionary strategy, making use of the United States and joining hands with the United States in an attempt to carry out their expansionist and hegemonist plots.

Reagan's trip to China and the U.S.-Chinese collusion seriously threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia, the Pacific, and the world as a whole.

HANOI ON CONCLUSION OF REAGAN'S PRC VISIT

BK020913 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan concluded his 6-day visit to China Tuesday, 1 May. On Monday Reagan and top Chinese officials signed an agreement under which American investors and businessmen operating in China could avoid double taxation and an agreement on cultural and technical exchanges between the two countries. Reagan also witnessed the initialing of the nuclear cooperation accord.

Speaking at the grand banquet in honor of his host in Beijing last Saturday, Reagan said that Beijing has made a commitment to be friend of the United States and described it as a firm pledge by Beijing. The official VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, commenting on Reagan's China trip, remarked that Beijing has decidedly chosen to collude with the U.S. imperialists in opposing the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the world revolution as a whole.

LE DUAN, OTHERS ATTEND MAY DAY CELEBRATION

OW300811 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30 -- A grand meeting was held here this morning in celebration of May Day and of the ninth anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam from U.S. imperialism (April 30). The presidium of the meeting included Le Duan, general-secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and minister of national defence; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C., leading officials of public offices and mass organizations, and labour and Army heroes and heroines. The meeting was also attended by large numbers of representatives of the Hanoi population, members of the diplomatic corps and foreign experts and visitors.

After a military band struck the national anthem and the Internationale, a group of children presented the presidium members with bouquets of flowers. Following the opening speech by Vice-Chairman To Huu, Pham The Duet, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice-president and secretary-general of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, delivered the commemorative speech. Addressing the meeting, Pham The Duet said:

"Over the past years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the working class and entire people of Vietnam have upheld the spirit of self-reliance and self-support, overcoming numerous difficulties to take our revolutionary cause constantly forward. Our economy has undergone many changes for the better. It has been gradually stabilized in every aspect and is creating pre-conditions for new development."

Recalling the achievements in socialist construction over the past few years, he said: "We have obtained significant successes in agricultural production which has enabled us to overcome the shortage of food and make steady headway in all fields. Regarding industrial production, in spite of many difficulties caused by post-war economic problems, the output of our industrial production has recorded relatively rapid increase in each of the past three years."

"For all the progress and achievements already made," he added, "we should not lose sight of the big shortcomings, weaknesses and difficulties which require a high determination and sustained efforts of the whole party, people and Army to resolve."

Dealing with the world situation, the Indochinese revolution in particular, Pham The Duet said: "We strongly denounce and condemn before the world public the Beijing rulers' hostile policy toward Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries. We demand that China stop immediately all its acts of provocation and aggression including land-nibbling attacks against Vietnam and all its plots and acts of sabotage against the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries. We strongly condemn the U.S. warlike policy and demand that it halt its arms race and its acts of subversion and aggression in all regions of the world."

"In Asia," he went on, "the United States continues playing the China card, accelerating the revival of Japanese militarism, and increasing the military alliance between the U.S., Japan and South Korea, to sabotage peace and security in this region of the world. The current China visit of President Reagan as well as Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's America tour early this year are both part of a conspiracy of the two biggest reactionary forces in the world to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other revolutionary and progressive forces in the region, gravely jeopardizing peace and security in Asia."

Pham The Duyet said: "On the occasion of May Day, a festive day for the working class and labouring people throughout the world to demonstrate their strength of militant solidarity, the Vietnamese people express their full support to the just cause of the working class and labouring people in all countries now struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, social progress and socialism. "We fully support the peace initiatives and strong measures of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries aimed at preventing the arms race, foiling the U.S. plot of gaining military superiority, and safeguarding peace in Europe and the rest of the world."

"Now as in the past we stand beside the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America now struggling against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism and apartheid, for their vital national interests."

The meeting wound up to the strains of the song "As If Uncle Ho Were With Us in Our Great Victory Day."

LE DUAN ADDRESSES HO CHI MINH COMMUNIST YOUTHS

BK271304 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on 24 April visited the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (HCMCYU) Central Committee. Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee and other leading comrades of the union's Central Committee and Hanoi municipal chapter warmly welcomed Comrade Le Duan.

After listening to a report on the youths' recent activities, Comrade Le Duan cordially talked to leading comrades of the HCMCYU. The general secretary highly praised Vietnam's younger generations for making, together with people throughout the country, outstanding contributions to achieving brilliant victories in the August revolution, the two resistance wars against the French and Americans, and in the present struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys.

He commended Vietnamese youths for their brave struggle in contributing to overcoming heavy war consequences, improving and developing the economy and culture, and initially building socialist material and technical bases. Comrade Le Duan profoundly analyzed the problems of collective mastery in the party's socialist revolutionary line and in socioeconomic management apparatus. He pointed out the youth's duty in implementing the three revolutions.

He stressed: As a large revolutionary force and as a generation responsible for the nation's destiny and future, youths must act as a core force in building the collective mastery system and assume a true mastership role for the cause of socialist construction in the economic and cultural fields and in the production relations and production force. They must demonstrate the mastery role in all production and business establishments at subwards, villages, and districts. Youths must vigorously advance into the scientific and technological front, take the lead in building socialist material and technical bases, and actively apply scientific and technological advances in production and the people's daily life.

Youths must be the most positive force in carrying out the ideological and cultural revolutions. They must train themselves to be new men who develop comprehensively with adequate qualifications and capability to assume the collective mastery role, know how to live appropriately in productive labor and compassion, respect justice, and be able to overcome weaknesses in their thinking, behavior, work attitude, lifestyle, and ethics.

After pointing out the necessity for various echelons of party committees to strengthen leadership in the youth movement and for various administrative echelons to gradually build material bases to create conditions for the youth's activities, Comrade Le Duan stressed the active role of various echelons of the union's organizations in educating youths and organizing their revolutionary acts. He said: The youth union must satisfactorily carry out tasks concerning propaganda and education to enable youths to clearly understand and be proud of our party's and people's revolutionary tradition. It must create in the youth a profound love for their country and socialism and a desire to surge forward to fulfill their tasks and become collective masters. The youth union must also encourage the youths to implement their assault role for the cause of national defense and economic and cultural development in order to contribute to solving the problems of lodging and schooling for the entire society.

He urged youths throughout the country to strive to score new outstanding achievements in the production of grain, food, and consumer goods; expand major industrial core areas, especially the rubber plantation area; work hard at key work sites and industrial complexes, in research projects and in applying scientific and technological advances; and quickly increase the volume of export goods to industrialize the country.

The general secretary urged the union to improve and accelerate the activities of the Hanoi municipal youths in order to develop their role in implementing the three revolutions, thereby contributing to renovating and building the capital to be worthy as the political, economic, and cultural center of the country.

Comrade Vu Mao, on behalf of the HCMCYU Central Committee, expressed profound gratitude to the general secretary for his concern shown to the youths. He pledged with the general secretary to mobilize youths throughout the country to satisfactorily carry out all his valuable advice.

HOANG PHUONG RECALLS PAST MILITARY STRATEGIES

BK010805 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Excerpt" from 30 April QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by Lieutenant General Hoang Phuong:
"From the Dien Bien Phu: Campaign to the Historic Ho Chi Minh Campaign"]

[Text] The 1953-54 winter-spring strategic offensive that culminated in the historic Dien Bien Phu campaign successfully concluded the anti-French resistance, thus paving the way for the total collapse of old colonialism throughout the world and liberating half of our country. The 1975 spring general offensive and uprising, which culminated in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, successfully concluded the anti-U.S. resistance, thus bringing about independence and unification for our country, driving neocolonialism to a serious state of bankruptcy, and turning the U.S. global strategy upside down.

Starting from a small force, our regular Army developed into a large army corps with high fighting strength and capable of fulfilling all assignments. This is a great success for our party and people. To achieve this success, our party had to correctly resolve the following fundamental issues:

1. In a very short period of time, after the resistance had expanded throughout the country, it was able to set up a nationwide battle position to fight the enemy by relying on the powerful political forces of the entire people, who had placed confidence in and united around the party to respond to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal: Let those who have guns fight with guns and those who have swords fight with swords. Those who do not have swords can fight with picks, hoes, or sticks. All of us must strive to defeat the French for national salvation.

While the French command was busily setting up a battle position with combat zones in an attempt to destroy our small Army, we advanced one step ahead of it by deploying our forces for combat activities against the enemy and setting up people's war positions to intercept them. The French Army was compelled to fight against a people with a special military nature and a unique art of fighting aggressors -- using the few to fight the many, the small to defeat the big, and high quality to win over superior numbers. That combat plan created a situation in which the positions of the two sides were interposed, thus making it difficult for the enemy to be resourceful in fighting. That combat plan also turned the enemy's military theory upside down, making it impossible for the imperialist military men to find a correct way to conduct the war according to their wishes. By employing that combat plan, favorable conditions had been created for us to further develop our forces while engaging in combat and training activities.

2. Under a war situation and at a time when our forces had just been developed from a small army, we were still able to launch an extensive guerrilla war and further expand the scope of conventional warfare, as well as to combine guerrilla warfare closely with conventional warfare. Thanks to this correct tactic, we were able to attack enemy troops whenever we found them while gradually developing our forces. This tactic also made it impossible for enemy troops to develop their advantages and almost compelled them to change all of their strategic and tactical plans upside down.

3. We had paid attention to and correctly solved the problems concerning the building of rear areas for the entire country and for all battlefields, including guerrilla bases and political bases in localities temporarily occupied by the enemy. As a result, the rear bases of the resistance had increasingly been consolidated and were able to mobilize more human and material resources for the resistance, thus vigorously encouraging the entire people to fight the aggressors. These political and guerrilla bases also played an important role in serving as resting places for all units of the main forces and effectively helped chase enemy troops, prepare battlefields, and carry out military and enemy proselytizing tasks. Thanks to this, all units of the main forces were able to accurately seize various opportunities to launch attacks on enemy positions, preserve their forces, and annihilate more enemy troops, thus making themselves stronger in fighting.

Coordination among various battlefields throughout and between a main battlefield and other battlefields aimed at accomplishing all strategic and campaign assignments was supervised and arranged ever more closely, thus creating favorable conditions for all units of the main forces to develop themselves and carry out their activities.

5. The militant solidarity among the peoples and revolutionary Armed Forces of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in their struggle against a common enemy also encouraged the peoples of the three countries to carry out the resistance shoulder to shoulder, thus creating favorable conditions for developing great political and military strength to defeat the aggressors.

A major experience was that the three categories of troops must be built in a proportionate ratio conforming to the conditions and strategic tasks of each period. At the same time, they must be rationally deployed in each strategic area and each battlefield to ensure the availability of both strong on-the-spot forces and strong mobile forces. On this basis, we attached great importance to the building of main force troops. This was because of the very exacting requirements and very weighty tasks imposed on them and absolutely not because we set no store by other forces.

After 8 years of resistance during which they had been through many campaigns, annihilated many enemy soldiers, seized large amounts of weapons, accumulated much experience, and benefited from the people's protection and assistance, in 1953 our main force corps really became an adversary who always caused increasing concern to the enemy. Benefiting from the close coordination of other battlefields and encouraged and aided by the entire country, the main force units at Dien Bien Phu, together with the units directly supporting the campaign, continually fought for 55 days and nights on end and completely annihilated this stronghold complex, taking numerous prisoners of war, seizing all their weapons, and gaining control of the battlefield.

The Dien Bien Phu victory bankrupted the warmongering French colonialists' and U.S. interventionists' scheme of prolonging their war of aggression. The northern part of our country was liberated, but the fight had to continue. During the 20 years and more of the anti-U.S. war of resistance, our main force troops underwent incessant growth. The main force corps were trained and commanded according to the concept of offensive strategy and highly Vietnamese combat methods and tactics which combined our ancestors' traditions of struggle against aggressors with selected experience gained in the anti-French war of resistance and with the initiatives developed in the new conditions.

On several occasions our art of using and leading main force caught the enemy by surprise strategically, in campaigns, and tactically. All the strategic maneuvers practiced by the U.S. imperialists successively fell through despite the enemy's uncanny stubbornness and craftiness.

In the fall-winter season of 1974, at a time when the battlefield situation was developing in our favor, the Political Bureau met from 18 December 1974 to 8 January 1975 and affirmed that a strategic blow must be dealt within 1975, to begin with an attack on the strategic Central Highlands. The Buon Ma Thuot battle was a big surprise for both the Saigon puppet administration and the United States, throwing the enemy into panic and upsetting his strategic planning. On our side, the possibility of achieving great victory at a faster pace than expected had appeared. The Hue-Danang campaign was launched next to completely liberate the central and southern provinces of Trung Bo. Then came the final strategic decisive strike directed against the enemy's lair according to the guiding concept of lightning speed, boldness, surprise, and certain victory: the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign.

In line with the accurate and wise decisions of the Political Bureau, all the main force corps, armed branches, and armed services as well as the organs of the High Command and various military regions and provinces were mobilized for this decisive battle. The High Command, however, still had at its disposal a strong strategic reserve force. This was different from the Dien Bien Phu campaign and a symbol of our maturity in building and using strategic mobile forces.

The historic Ho Chi Minh campaign achieved total victory, bringing the anti-U.S. war of resistance as well as our people's 30-year war of liberation to a glorious end. In this war, our strategy, battle plans, and fighting methods drove the enemy into a dilemma, dooming him to certain defeat and making it impossible for him to reverse the situation. A force to carry out this strategy and tactic, our main force corps were built and used according to a correct and creative line, growing steadily in strength and vanquishing all aggressive armies including the U.S. Army.

The experience derived from the conclusion of both the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance has proved the need to build and use the Armed Forces composed of three categories of troops in a balanced manner and according to the functions of each category of troops. This experience still has great significance in the war for national defense because our war for national defense is still a people's war conducted under the party leadership and because the forces used to wage it are still the forces of the entire people. These forces, however, now have a higher political awareness and are organized more tightly and trained more effectively. This is a result of the fact that the form of socialism we are building is a higher form of society than the one that prevailed during the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance. A higher form of society always allows for the creation of higher potential and fosters a higher development of the military science. This is an objective law. The important thing, however, is how to ensure that this law is applied favorably and achieves the best results. These are factors that we are currently studying and applying to the consolidation of national defense and the building of the People's Armed Forces and people's war plans.

NHAN DAN MARKS 'LIBERATION' OF SOUTH VIETNAM

BK300942 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 30 April editorial: "Vietnam's Will"]

[Text] Today our people celebrate an extremely glorious anniversary of our nation -- the liberation of Saigon and the South that ended with total victory the anti-U.S. war for national salvation, the most protracted, difficult, and great patriotic war in our thousands-of-years-old history of struggle against foreign aggression. For the first time, our fatherland was truly reunified and the entire country embarked on the path toward socialism. Together with our mountains, rivers, and lands, today's and future generations will forever consider the 1975 great spring victory a glorious armed exploit of our Army and people, of Vietnam's will, and of the Vietnamese spirit. This was a brilliant victory of national independence closely linked with socialism, of the special solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples, and of the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy, and peace throughout the world.

Our people celebrate the anniversary of 30 April at a time when they have just observed the 5th anniversary of the victory over the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist aggressors and celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory. In an atmosphere imbued with the heroic tradition and fine revolutionary quality of the nation, every Vietnamese and all of our people are brimming with great pride and happiness over their victorious fight against the greatest forces of aggression. From the celebrated Dien Bien Phu armed exploit that dealt a lethal blow to old colonialism, we advanced toward defeating the strategies of new colonialism, totally defeating the greatest war of aggression by the most powerful imperialist chieftain in the world and then defeating Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

Our people were able to defeat such ferocious forces of aggression because our party firmly upheld the vanguard ideology of the working class and its correct, creative, independent, and sovereign line and successfully rallied the strength of the collective mastery of the entire country and the new regime. The resounding victory on 30 April 1975 of our Army and people was not only an ignominious defeat of U.S. imperialism, but also a painful defeat of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism -- those who sought to perpetuate the partition of our country and tried to prevent our people from liberating the South.

Since our people's 1975 victory, the Chinese reactionaries have continuously pursued a maniacally hostile policy against our people. They are closely colluding with the U.S. imperialists -- those who are plotting their revenge -- to wage an extremely perfidious multifaceted war of sabotage against our people. President Reagan, now in China, is discussing cooperation with the Chinese reactionaries to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the world revolutionary movement. This shows that Beijing's counterrevolutionary strategies and tactics have not changed one iota and have only turned out to be even more reactionary.

Overcoming untold difficulties and trials and in spite of all the perfidious and cunning maneuvers of all kinds of enemies, over the past 9 years the people and Army throughout our country have healed the wounds of war and built the initial bases of socialism while standing combat ready and fighting well to firmly defend their beloved fatherland. The great strength of our reunified country has been vigorously developed in building and defending the socialist fatherland and in performing our international duty.

The pridesworthy successes we have recorded over the past 9 years constitute a succession of the tradition of the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising and the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign and a manifestation of the will of us Vietnamese. Our people are upholding the will for self-reliance and the spirit of collective mastery and working with diligence to resolve at all costs the current socioeconomic tasks -- those of thoroughly exploiting all the potentials in labor, land, and the various branches and trades; vigorously accelerating the production of grain; developing agriculture in a comprehensive manner; stepping up exports; promoting industrial production; satisfactorily carrying out the distribution and circulation of goods; and stabilizing the people's life.

These are both immediate and long-term tasks. To accomplish these tasks we must concentrate efforts on taking a step forward in improving economic management, a new and complex task at which we are still inexperienced. The examples of the dynamic and creative spirit, bold thought and action, and the will for advancement set by the masses, basic units, and numerous sectors and localities, coupled with the intensive actions taken by the party and state in this area, have infused us with the confidence that a turn for the better can be created in the socioeconomic field.

The world and regional situation is extremely complicated and tense due to the warlike militarist policy of U.S. imperialism working hand in glove with international reactionary forces. Meanwhile, the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are plotting extremely sinister schemes against our people and the three Indochinese peoples as a whole. Therefore, along with building socialism, all our party, Army, and people must continue to consolidate national defense, build our Armed Forces, defend the fatherland, stand combat ready, and be resolved to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage as well as any war of aggression they may launch.

Living next to a dangerous, crafty, and numerically large enemy, our people must not slacken vigilance for even a minute and must be resolved to defend their socialist fatherland and protect all the gains brought about by the August revolution, the Dien Bien Phu victory, and the historic 30 April 1975 victory. Armed with the will of a nation that was responsible for the great victory of the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising and with the will for self-reliance, the resolve to overcome all difficulties, and the Vietnamese determination to fight and win, let us devote everything to the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland for the happiness of the people.

NGUYEN DUC TAM SPEAKS AT PARTY SCHOOL MEETING

BK300926 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Speech by Nguyen Duc Tam, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and chairman of Central Committee Organization Department, during 28 April opening meeting at Nguyen Ai Quoc party school -- recorded]

[Excerpt] We hold a meeting today to solemnly commemorate the 80th birthday of Comrade Tran Phu, the glorious first general secretary of the CPV. [applause] As a loyal and outstanding student of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Tran Phu creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific situation in Vietnam and set forth the correct revolutionary line and method. He was the formulator of the 1930 political platform, a fundamental document of our party and revolution.

For half a century or more, in the light of the 1930 political platform, the Vietnamese revolution has surmounted many difficulties and ordeals and has won very glorious victories. As a stalwart and unsubduable communist, Comrade Tran Phu set a shining example of determination to fight and win in the face of the enemy. Before sacrificing himself, Comrade Tran Phu told us to firmly maintain our combat spirit. His voice seems to continue resounding today and is becoming a weapon with which all of our Vietnamese people can fight the enemy and surmount all dangers and difficulties along the revolutionary path.

The revolutionary career of Comrade Tran Phu, with his combat spirit, sense of sacrifice, and marvellous pure and shining revolutionary ethics, are exemplary models for our communists and people to follow. [applause] President Ho told us that in the long course of revolutionary struggle, umpteen outstanding party members and people have endured sacrifices in an extremely heroic manner for the people and party. Their blood has further emblazoned the revolutionary flag. Their heroic sacrifices have prepared the ground on which the flowers of independence and freedom bloom in our country. Our people are forever grateful to our fallen heroes, and we all must constantly learn from the courage of fallen heroes so as to overcome all difficulties and dangers and fulfill the revolutionary tasks that they bequeathed.

On this solemn occasion, let all party members, cadres, and Vietnamese people who love their country and socialism show their boundless gratitude and respect to comrade Tran Phu through their specific revolutionary acts in the struggle to most outstandingly fulfill the paramount tasks set forth by the fifth party congress and, particularly, to immediately and positively implement the resolutions of the recent fifth party Central Committee plenum. Spurred on by the very encouraging new victories won in socialist construction and national defense, let all of us enthusiastically advance under the invincible banner of the party and great President Ho Chi Minh. In this spirit, I declare this solemn meeting to be open to mark the 80th birthday of Comrade Tran Phu and would like to ask Comrade Nguyen Vinh to deliver a speech [applause]

VAN TIEN DUNG ADDRESSES CAM RANH NAVAL UNITS

BK301535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Amid the enthusiastic atmosphere of the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory and the 9th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam, Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, has visited the Cam Ranh Naval Base and inspected the units currently carrying out their duties in the area. He was accompanied by Comrade Lieutenant General Le Ngoc Hien, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the VPA General Staff.

After visiting naval and Air Force units and a number of establishments, Senior Gen Van Tien Dung addressed the representatives of the various units. He clearly pointed out the importance of the Cam Ranh Naval Base for the cause of socialist national construction and defense and the heavy and glorious responsibility of the people's Armed Forces for building and defending this sacred part of the fatherland's territory. He stressed: A firm position of mastery must be built in Cam Ranh to defend the sea area including our country's islands, archipelagoes, and continental shelf, thereby contributing to firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Cadres and combatants must remain constantly vigilant and alert to promptly smash all acts of sabotage and aggression of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces. Developing the determined-to-fight-and-win traditions of Dien Bien Phu and of the anti-U.S. war for national salvation, we must further enhance our fighting skills and level of combat readiness to successfully fulfill all tasks.

The senior general recalled venerated and beloved Uncle Ho's teaching: In the past, we had only the night and moonlight. Today, we have daytime, the sky, and the sea. Our country's coast is long and beautiful; we must know how to preserve it. Senior General Van Tien Dung instructed the troops stationed in Cam Ranh always to respect the working people's right to collective mastery, maintain close unity with all other forces in the area, and join the local party organization and administration in building Cam Ranh into a strong naval base and a prosperous and beautiful district with firmly maintained security, thereby contributing to increasing the SRV's strength. He reminded the cadres and combatants of Group M-46 to develop the traditions of their heroic unit and overcome difficulties to build and consolidate the Spratly Archipelago into a stalwart steel fortress to defend the fatherland's sovereignty and security on the sea.

On behalf of the units' representatives, Vice Admiral Giap Van Cuong, commander of the Navy, expressed the profound gratitude of cadres and combatants for the party's and state's concern and promised to seriously implement the comrade minister's valuable instructions.

WRITERS, ARTISTS UNION OUTLINE NATIONAL GOALS

OW272349 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- Vietnamese writers and artists have set to themselves the task of making the country's new literature and arts flourish with a deep socialist content and an original national character. This goal was propounded in a report made by Cu Huy Can, vice president of the Vietnam Writers and Artists Union, as the National Conference on Literature and Arts opened here Thursday.

The report said that by the end of 1983, the union's affiliates such as the Writers' Association, Plastic Arts Association, Musicians' Association, Stage Arts Association, Cinema Workers' Association, Photographers' Association and Architects' Association, had held their own congresses to review their activities and work out objectives for the coming years, in implementation of the Communist Party of Vietnam's policy on literature and arts. During the anti-U.S. resistance war, the report said, the Vietnam Writers and Artists Union directed literary and artistic activities to serving the fight for national independence and freedom.

The union, in coordination with its affiliates, sent writers and artists to southern battle-fields to join the people's fight and to build a liberation literary and art movement. Many of them laid down their lives, the report said. Following the liberation of southern Vietnam in 1975, it said, the union undertook to build a new literature and art in the whole country and to establish many cultural centres to bring culture and art to all parts of the country, instead of concentrating them only in the capital and other major cities. In the past, the report added, many cultural centres and areas had been established such as Viet Bac, Tay Bac, and Hoa Binh in the north, and Tay Nguyen (Central Highlands) in the south.

Each area has its own characteristics and contributes to creating the national culture and arts. The union must integrate them in order to develop the unified socialist cultural life of the whole country, the report stressed.

On external relations, the reports said that unlike in the past when the union took charge of all external relations, now that each affiliate can directly assume this function, the union would only establish relations with literary and artistic organizations having the character of a front in other countries; first of all the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The report said that the acceptance of painter Tran Van Can and poet Xuan Dieu by the Academy of Arts of the German Democratic Republic as its corresponding members is a fine expression of the close ties between Vietnam and these countries. Some ASEAN and African countries also want to establish literary and artistic ties with Vietnam through the Vietnam Writers and Artists Union, the report said. It said that contacts with artists and art groups of Vietnamese residents in foreign countries such as France, Canada, Belgium, the United States, etc... have been widened to keep overseas Vietnamese communities in close touch with the cultural and art movement in Vietnam.

Forms Central Committee

OW272356 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam Union of Writers and Artists' Associations (UWAA) was founded at the closing session here this afternoon of the conference of representatives of writers' and artists' organisations all over the country. The UWAA Central Committee consists of 69 members including a 12 member presidium with poet Cu Huy Can as its president, and three vice-presidents, namely Nguyen Dinh Thi, writer, Tran Van Can, painter and Luu Huu Phuoc, composer.

The conference issued a statement condemning China's new provocations on Vietnam's northern border, and other aggressive acts along the Kampuchea-Thailand border by proxy of its henchmen, and the counter-revolutionary collusion between the United States and China against peace and stability in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. The conference also adopted a letter addressed to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee in which it voiced Vietnamese writers' and artists' determination to contribute to the building of a diversified culture with high combativeness and deep humanism.

BRIEFS

DONG THAP PADDY DELIVERY -- As of 22 April, Dong Thap Province had delivered 30,500 metric tons of winter-spring paddy to the state granary, bringing the total amount of paddy procured since early this year to more than 60,500 metric tons. Along with concentrating on quickly harvesting the winter-spring rice, local party and administrative committees at all levels closely guided grain procurement work, rechecked tax payments and settlements of debts under the two-way contracts, and urged each peasant household to fully pay its tax in paddy and expeditiously pay its debts to the state. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 84 BK]

SOLAR, NUCLEAR ENERGY ACCORD WITH JAPAN ATTAINED

BK011457 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Japan and Indonesia have agreed to step up cooperation in the scientific and technological fields, including cooperation in the development of solar and nuclear energy. The agreement was reached at a meeting between the Indonesian minister of research and technology, B.J. Habibie, and the Japanese state minister of science and technology, Nichiyuki Isurugi, in Jakarta last night. Both sides agreed to exchange scientists and to initiate cooperation in the marine as well as biotechnological field.

Minister Isurugi, who arrived in Jakarta on Saturday for a 4-day visit to the country at the invitation of Minister Habibie, stated on the occasion that Japan gave greater opportunity to Indonesia compared with other ASEAN countries in scientific and technological cooperation. He also accepted the offer given by Minister Habibie to Japanese scientists to use the multipurpose atomic reactor in Serpong, around 25 km west of Jakarta, for cooperation in the nuclear field between the two countries.

THAI SUPREME COMMANDER ATHIT CALLS ON SUHARTO

BK011447 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] President Suharto received a courtesy call from Thai Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, who was accompanied by Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani, this morning at Bina Graha. After the meeting Gen Murdani said Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is visiting Indonesia at his invitation. The Thai guest briefed President Suharto on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY PROPOSES MEETING ON GULF WAR

Confers With Mokhtar

BK011321 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The visiting special envoy of Egypt's President Husni Mubarak, Mr Ash-Shafi 'Abd al-Hamid, has forwarded a proposal to the head of the Nonaligned Movement to initiate a special nonaligned meeting to discuss ways to end the Iran-Iraq war. This was disclosed by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja after he received the special envoy in Jakarta yesterday. Ash-Shafi 'Abd al-Hamid is at present in Indonesia to seek Indonesian support to the proposal, according to Minister Mokhtar.

Before visiting Indonesia, Mr 'Abd al-Hamid, who is also deputy foreign minister of Egypt, met Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie in Kuala Lumpur on 28 April for the same purpose. Minister Mokhtar said the Egyptian Government is of the view that the support of four Asian countries with Moslem majorities namely, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Indonesia, is required for the realization of the proposal. For the same purpose, the Egyptian president has also sent a similar envoy to Pakistan and Bangladesh. India, the current head of the Nonaligned Movement, of course, wants to know the response of other nonaligned countries to the proposal, Mokhtar said. If members of the Nonaligned Movement give positive response, he continued, the proposed meeting will then take place.

Meets Suharto

BK011505 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] President Suharto this morning received Ash-Shafi 'Abd al-Hamid, special envoy of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Ash-Shafi 'Abd al-Hamid handed a special letter from President Mubarak to President Suharto. He told newsmen later that Egypt was grateful for the Indonesian support which resulted in Egypt being readmitted to the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. On the Iran-Iraq war, the Egyptian presidential envoy said that, as fellow members of the ICO and the Nonaligned Movement, Indonesia and Egypt should carry on their efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the issue.

MOKHTAR REPORTS TO SUHARTO ON OPK ACTIVITIES

BK280805 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] The Government of the PNG will take stern action against all activities carried out by the so-called Free Papua Movement [OPM]. Stern measures will also be taken against those who come from Irian Jaya and have become PNG nationals and are directly involved in this movement. This includes those who carry out propaganda activities for the OPM in the PNG. The PNG Government does not recognize or allow the OPM to conduct any activities in that country.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made these remarks this morning after reporting to President Suharto at the Bine Graha building on the PNG Government's stance which was reiterated during the recent talks between the PNG and Indonesian foreign ministers in Jakarta. Minister Mokhtar also reported the outcome of the recent session of ministers in charge of politics and security which discussed the two foreign ministers' talks. Minister Mokhtar said that the ministers in charge of politics and security have reached the conclusion that even though Indonesia and the PNG maintain their position of holding charges against each other, the talks also contained positive and constructive aspects which can be used as a basis for promoting good relations in the future. The ministers in charge of politics and security also highly appreciate the PNG Government's desire that the Irian Jaya people who have crossed the border into the PNG be repatriated. The repatriation is expected to be conducted at the end of this week with a group numbering more than 1,000 civilians. They fled into the PNG mainly because of fear and uncertainty. As for the people from Jayapura who might be involved in sabotage activities, the Indonesian Government will be careful in receiving them back. Details about these people are now being requested from the PNG Government.

Minister Mokhtar also stated that the Indonesian Government will extend sufficient financial aid to repay the PNG Government for all the expenses of the repatriation.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT -- The Japanese Government has granted 2.2 billion yen to improve food production in Indonesia during the 1984-1985 fiscal year. The exchange of notes was signed by the director general of foreign economic relations, Atmono Suryo, and by Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Toshio Yamazaki in Jakarta yesterday. Out of 2.2 billion yen, 1.8 billion will be utilized for the purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment, and irrigation machinery and equipment as well as their transportation expenses to Indonesian ports. The remaining 200 million yen [as heard] will be utilized for the purchase of machinery and equipment for Asian Development Bank-based agricultural projects. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Apr 84 BK]

MALAYSIANEW KING SWORN IN AT NATIONAL PALACE CEREMONY

BK280338 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] His Majesty al-Mutawakkil al-Allah Sultan Iskandar of Johor was this morning sworn in as the eighth king. At the same ceremony at the National Palace, His Royal Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah took the oath of office as the deputy king. The formal and colorful but brief ceremony was witnessed by brother rulers, their royal highnesses, the regent of Kedah, the ruler of Perlis, the regent of Terengganu, and the regent of Kelantan. The other states were represented by the raja mudas [viceroys], tengku mahkotas [crown princes], and the heads of state. His highness the newly installed regent of Johor was also present.

The National Palace ceremony began with the taking of the oath by his majesty the king followed by the deputy king. Later, the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, accompanied by the chief secretary, Tan Sri Hashim Aman, presented the Edict of Proclamation to the new head of state and the deputy king. The Edict of Proclamation was also read by the prime minister. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, Cabinet ministers, and invited dignitaries were present. Earlier, the new king and queen were given a warm welcome on their arrival at the Royal Malaysia Air Force Base in Sungai Besi this morning.

UNOPPOSED MAHATHIR RETAINS PARTY PRESIDENCY

BK301435 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has been returned unopposed as UMNO [United Malays National Organization] president for another 3-year term. This is the second time he retains his post without being challenged. However, for the deputy president's post, three candidates have been nominated. They are incumbent Datuk Musa Hitam, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, and Datuk Harun Nuchit. This was announced by UMNO Secretary General Datuk Mustapha Jabar in Kuala Lumpur this evening.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW ON PHASING OUT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

BK301625 Hong Kong AFP in English 1606 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Singapore, April 30 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew today reaffirmed his government's determination to phase out all foreign workers by 1992, apart from some doing low-grade jobs.

In his May Day message, Mr Lee said foreign workers did mainly unskilled or semi-skilled jobs and made up about 10 per cent of Singapore's workforce. Only domestic and some types of construction worker would be allowed to stay, he said. The departure of the others would cause a drop of about seven per cent in gross national product (GNP), he said. Singapore's 66,000 non-working women in the 20 to 44 age group could make up for this by taking jobs.

Healthier attitudes toward work from the country's 1.2 million workforce, together with new technology, would also increase GNP, Mr Lee said. A wholly Singaporean workforce would increase "the solidarity of our workers" and result in higher productivity. He also compared Japan's labour force favourably with workers in Britain, whom he said had "negative union attitudes" and worked less.

MARCOS OVERRULES ADVICE ON FOREIGN PRESS

HK020153 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [1 May] assailed the American and other foreign media anew. He said that the American and other foreign media are preparing to discredit and smear the massive victory that the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] will win in the elections on May 14. He said they were shaping public opinion around the world to conclude that if the KBL wins, then the elections will have been dishonest and disorderly, and if the opposition wins, they will have been honest and peaceful.

He said the foreign media had no alternative except to do this, because they have been telling their readers that he and the government he heads have been losing public support, but the election results will refute this and instead will reflect sweeping public support for the government and himself. This will expose the foreign media's ignorance and incompetence regarding the Philippines.

President Marcos revealed that a majority of his media advisers have recommended that foreign correspondents be barred from coming to the Philippines to cover the elections, but he said he decided to overrule his advisers and maintain the government's open-door policy on the media.

The president explained, barring the foreign press would not have involved any violation of freedom of the press. All legitimate governments, according to the president, have the legitimate right to protect themselves against smear and slander and against organized efforts by foreign media to destabilize them.

The president said that among all the countries of ASEAN, the Philippines was the most hospitable and tolerant to foreign media. He said our brothers in ASEAN have formulated laws to protect themselves from the degradations of the foreign media and have barred and evicted foreign journalists in legitimate self-defense.

MARCOS ASKS FOR 'REASON' IN DISCUSSING ISSUES

HK020728 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The president today called on the opposition for moderation and reason in discussing the important issues facing the nation today. The president said a dialogue should be considered [words indistinct] the hatred and resentment [words indistinct] the legal institutions. He spoke during the 38th anniversary celebrations [words indistinct] held this morning at the Villamor air base in Pasay City.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] It would really make every difference. It is to them I address an appeal for moderation and reason. Let us agree to disagree on the important issues facing the nation. But let us be resolved, without cunning, hatred, and resentment against those who are in authority [words indistinct] our way lies in hard work and resolute action. Finally to the rebels of any [word indistinct] reconciliation [words indistinct]. [end recording]

UNIDO RALLIES WORKERS TO ACTIVE MILITANCE

OW011309 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel rallied the Filipino workers today to active militance. In a Labor Day statement, Laurel called for an equitable pay increase for the workers. Laurel said the pay hikes given by the president could not keep up with the spiraling prices of basic commodities. Laurel vowed that when the UNIDO candidates are elected, they will work to uplift the plight of workers.

WORKERS DEMONSTRATE ON MAY DAY FOR WAGE HIKES

OW012150 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Simultaneous marches were staged today from five assembly points in Metro Manila in observance of Labor Day. Edwin Fargas has the details. [Begin Fargas recording] The Pambansang Koalisyon ng Manggagana Laban Sa Kahirapan organized the marches, which culminated in a rally at the Liwasang Bonifacio.

Workers began the long walk from five assembly points in Parang, Marikina, (Parol), (Acalinta), (Danalawe Church), (De San Denis Church) in Paranaque, and (Davao Votes) Municipal hall. The workers march was called to dramatize the workers demands for higher wages, humane working conditions, an end to suppression of workers' democratic rights, a boycott of the May 14 elections, and the release of detained labor leaders. The protesters also called for an end to alleged police intervention in strikes, some of which resulted in the death of striking workers. More than 35 labor federations and independent unions, including the Kilusang Mayo Uno, participated in the protest march. [end recording]

MARCOS GRANTS 10 PERCENT WAGE INCREASE TO WORKERS

OW011307 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] The president has decreed a 10 percent pay increase for workers in the government sector and the integration of all cost of living allowances into the basic pay. The pay hikes are part of a package of benefits granted by the president during today's observance of Labor Day. The president granted the package of benefits to improve the lot of the country's wage earners and to cushion the impact of the current economic crisis. Joel Barotilla files this report.

[Begin Barotilla recording] The president stressed that workers in the private sector would receive a 9 [as heard] percent increase in their basic wages by integrating all the four cost of living allowances they are enjoying at present. Among the other benefits granted by the president were the creation of a maritime trading council to improve the quality of Filipino seamen, the setting aside of 300 million pesos from the state insurance fund for emergency loans to dislocated workers, increases in medicare benefits without the corresponding increases in workers' contributions, and the release of 100 million pesos for upgrading the facilities and services of the hospital system for workers.

WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS HAIL NEW WAGE INCREASE

HK020746 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The country's work force has welcomed the latest package of benefits approved by the president. Government and private workers said that the president's decision would help a lot in meeting the high cost of living. The president of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, Democrito Mendoza, cited the impact of the new wage orders as well as several other benefits to the workers for their economic and social well-being. [Begin Mendoza recording] We are very happy that the president has given us both packages which will increase the take-home pay of the workers. Naturally the workers are all very happy about that. [end recording]

Mrs. [word indistinct] Raymundo, secretary-general of the National Alliance of Teachers and Office Workers, said the decision of the president [words indistinct] especially to four [word indistinct] members of organized labor. [Begin Raymundo recording] We welcome it very much because, especially with regards to the integration of the allowances, we have been asking for this for a number of years, and this is the first time, I think, in 2 years that it was heard by the president. We welcome this very much. [end recording]

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